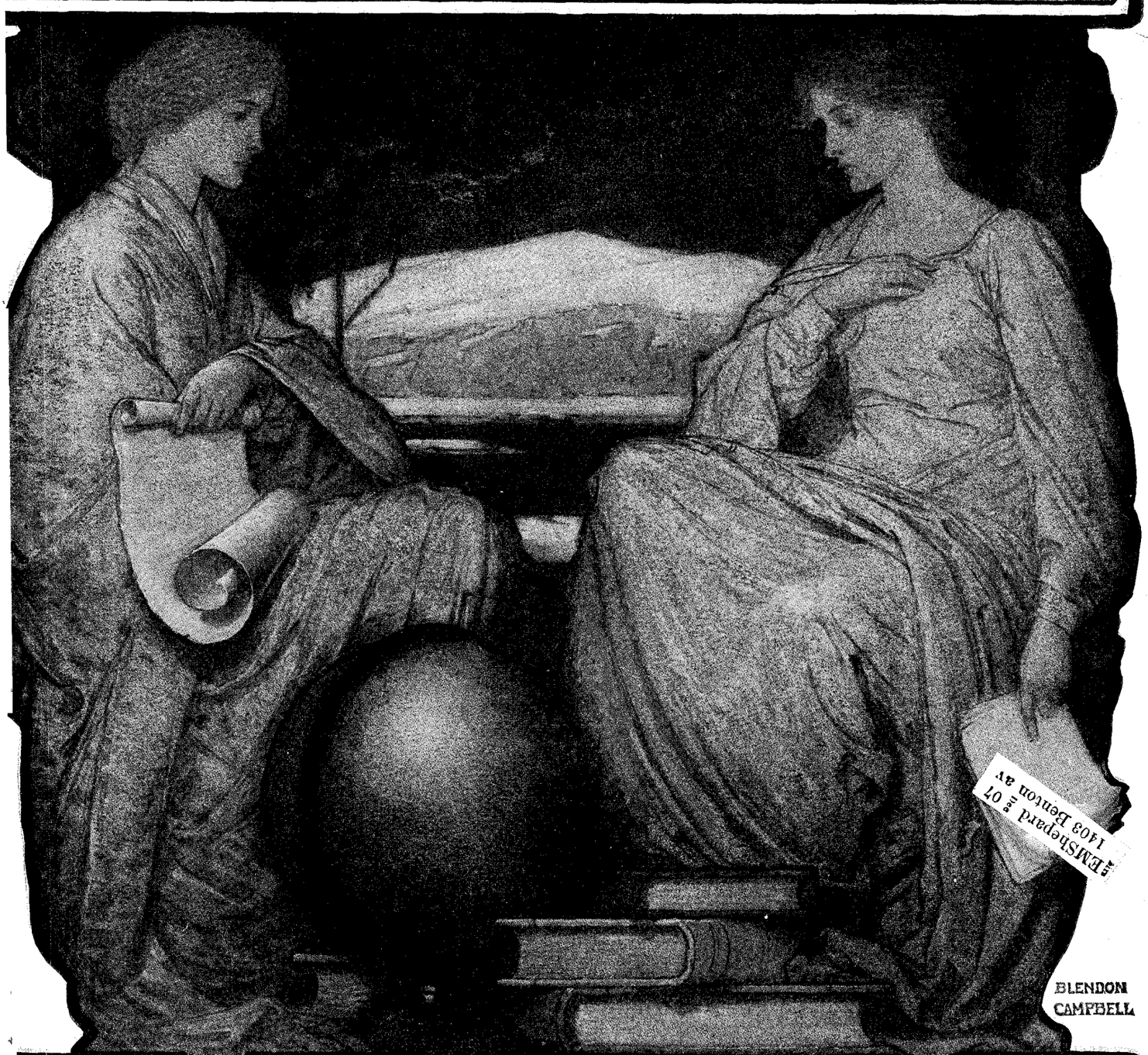
The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)



FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York and London

Vol. XXXV., No. 26. Whole No. 923 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1907 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

PINEHURST

NORTH CAROLINA

(Founded by JAMES W. TUFTS)

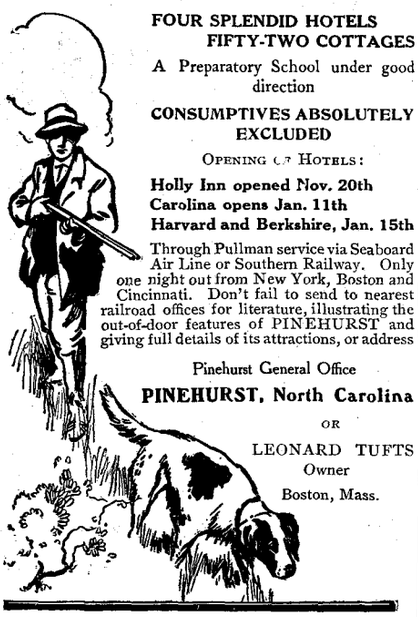
THE LEADING HEALTH RESORT OF THE SOUTH

35,000-Acre Shooting Preserve with Trained Dogs and Guides

Finest Livery of Saddle Horses to be Found Anywhere

THREE GOLF COURSES kept in first-class condition

TENNIS COURTS and COUNTRY CLUB



FOUR SPLENDID HOTELS
FIFTY-TWO COTTAGES

A Preparatory School under good direction

CONSUMPTIVES ABSOLUTELY EXCLUDED

OPENING OF HOTELS:

Holly Inn opened Nov. 20th
Carolina opens Jan. 11th
Harvard and Berkshire, Jan. 15th

Through Pullman service via Seaboard Air Line or Southern Railway. Only one night out from New York, Boston and Cincinnati. Don't fail to send to nearest railroad offices for literature, illustrating the out-of-door features of PINEHURST and giving full details of its attractions, or address

Pinehurst General Office
PINEHURST, North Carolina
OR
LEONARD TUFTS
Owner
Boston, Mass.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC."
16,000 tons, fine, large, unusually steady.

TO THE ORIENT

February 6 to April 17, 1908

Seventy days, costing only **$400.00 and up,** including shore excursions. **SPECIAL FEATURES:** Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, **19 Days in Egypt and the Holy Land,** Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc. Tours Round the World.

40 TOURS TO EUROPE most comprehensive and attractive ever offered. **F. C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York**

The University Prints

Art of
The Netherlands and Germany

A new series of 500 just completed. 1500 subjects on Greek and Roman Sculpture (von Mach), and Italian Art previously published. Size 5½ x8 inches. **One Cent Each.**

Send a two-cent stamp for catalogue.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Place Boston, Mass.

ORIENT Select party sails Jan. 25. Also **Seven Tours to Europe,** spring, summer. **De Potter Tours,** 32 B'way, N. Y. (29th year.)

ROBERTSON SANITARIUM

ATLANTA, GA.

FOR HEALTH SEEKERS AND TOURISTS. UNIQUE IN ALL THE WORLD

A delightful Southern Resort, beautifully situated three blocks from State Capitol in the city of the best year round climate in America. Altitude 1200 feet. An enjoyable homelike place to rest and tone up. The Water Treatment (finest equipment South), Osteopathy, Hygienic Diet, Electricity, Motor Therapy, The Nauheim Baths (Heart Trouble), etc., scientifically prescribed and applied. *All comforts and conveniences.* Superb cuisine. For booklet address **W. WILBUR BLACKMAN, D. O., Superintendent**

THE COLLVER TOURS

(AWAY-FROM-THE-USUAL)

JAPAN, TRANS-SIBERIA and ROUND THE WORLD

424 Boylston Street Boston

COMFORTABLE ORIENTAL TRAVEL Choice of routes—leisure—expert *management*—everything first-class. Write for attractive booklet NOW. **H. W. DUNNING & CO., 102 Congregational House, BOSTON.**

FLORIDA, Florence Villa, in the heart of the famed lake region. A resort combining metropolitan comforts and luxuries, with plantation life. 500 acres orange groves. Rates and booklet upon application. H. GUY NICKERSON, Florence Villa Station, Fla.

NEW MEX'CO, FAYWOOD HOT SPRINGS. Conceded Greatest Kidney Water on Earth. Climate Summer-like and Warm. Large Modern Hotel. No Consumptives. Booklet. T. C. McDERMOTT, Prop.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
West 32d St. near Broadway, N. Y. City
Fireproof, European Plan with bath $2.50 up. Harry L. Brown, Manager.

WASHINGTON

Its Sights and Insights

BY HARRIET EARHART MONROE

A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description.

"This is an extraordinarily readable account of the great capital."—*Lutheran Observer,* Phila.

12mo, Cloth. 184 Pages of Text and 40 Pages of Inserted Illustrations. Price, $1.00, Net; by mail, $1.09.

"IN LONDON TOWN" you see

and meet the real British character and get alongside of the real Johnny Bull. F. Berkeley Smith has access everywhere. Read his book if you have been to London. It will please you. Read it if you haven't been—its next best to going. Brim full of truth. Copiously illustrated. $1.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

PARIS OUT OF DOORS

F. Berkeley Smith has written another delightful book—"Parisians Out of Doors." "Smith's book would make a wooden Indian part with his cigars."—Fred'k Remington. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

A DAY in CAPERNAUM

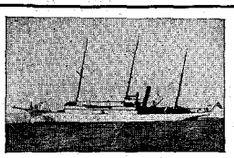
A busy day in Christ's ministry. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cts. Funk & Wagnalls Co.

Around Porto Rico

The special tours of The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. occupy three weeks and are ideal yachting excursions on summer seas. The steamers have every convenience, with only outside staterooms. They circle the entire island and stop at many interesting and historic localities. The ship is the tourist's hotel during the entire trip, so the labor and inconvenience of land travel is avoided. ¶ The special tourist rate for this cruise is **$140,** which includes every expense.

Write for Illustrated Booklet

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY
12 Broadway, New York
Or RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., all Principal Cities.



THE YACHT ATHENA

The only American Yacht offering the unique pleasures of cruising along the classic shores of Greece and among the matchless fiords of Dalmatia.

Send for illustrated Cruise Announcement of Spring and Summer Cruises in the Mediterranean.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Place, Boston

GATES TOURS MEXICO and CALIFORNIA TOURS 16th Annual Mexico Tours by private trains or steamer January, February and March. $165 up including all expenses. California Tour $350. Send for itineraries.

GATES TOURS, TOLEDO, OHIO
or 200 Washington Street, Boston

TO EUROPE THE IDEAL WAY IDEAL TOURS $165 UP

Map and Details free. Parties limited to 12. Everything Ideal. **J. P. GRAHAM,** Prin., Lawrence School. Box 1055, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EUROPE Select two months' **Summer Tour, $250**

12 tours at lowest rates from $165 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy. For details apply NOW. **THE TEMPLE TOURS, P. O. Box Z 3178, Boston, Mass.**

PATHWAYS TO THE LONDON CONGRESS OF ART TEACHERS

There are interesting By-ways.
Send for OFFICIAL GUIDE.
Address **TRAVEL COMMITTEE,**
19 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

THE COPLEY TOURS Inexpensive, Leisurely, Scholarly leadership. Comprehensive itinerary. Address 20 Stuart St., Boston.

$250 FOR 60-DAY SELECT SUMMER TRIP TO EUROPE.

S. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

THE BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

offers unusual facilities for purposeful travel in its three universities during Winter, Spring and Summer. Write for Announcement. **19 Trinity Place, Boston**

EUROPE Naples to Scotland. "Cremonia." June 20. Highest testimonials. 10th year. Illustrated book, map. **W. A. JOHNSON, 917 Madison Ave., Baltimore.**

The Battle Creek Sanitarium

Illustrated Portfolio, Mailed Free

Containing 60 beautiful and interesting pictures with descriptions of the buildings, Palm Garden, Swimming Pools, Gymnasium, Dining Room, Indoor and Outdoor Amusements and Recreation, Sun Parlor, Rest Foyers, Model Kitchen, Manual Swedish Movements, Mechanical Vibration, the Baths and Attendants, Nurses and other features which have made the Battle Creek Sanitarium famous all over the world. The ideal Health Resort for rest and health building. Address,

THE SANITARIUM, BOX 49, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE
A Grave Indictment of Our Navy . . . 971
Coal and Human Life . . . 974
Keeping Wages Up . . . 974
Kentucky's Night Riders . . . 976
Present Standing of the Republican Candidates . . . 977

FOREIGN COMMENT:
European Expert Opinion on the Pacific Cruise . . . 979
Better Feeling in India . . . 979
A Clerical Douma . . . 980
A Socialist Reassures the British . . . 981
Impossibility of War with Japan . . . 982
A Counter-thrust at Harden . . . 982

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:
Decimal Systems in China . . . 983
Selection and Scholarship . . . 983
The Fight to Save the Buffalo . . . 984
Dangers of Swimming . . . 986
The Why and Wherefore of Music . . . 986

SCIENCE AND INVENTION *(Continued)*: PAGE
"And Yet It Moves" . . . 987
Gravity and Radioactivity . . . 987

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:
How Separation Works in France . . . 988
A More Learned Clergy Needed . . . 988
For Consistency in Life and Law . . . 989
Religious Piracy . . . 989
The "Yellow Peril" of Materialism . . . 990
Cooperative Missionary Service . . . 990

LETTERS AND ART:
The Cant of Literature . . . 991
The Censor Sustained . . . 992
Revival of Florid Singing . . . 992
Will Whittier's Fame Survive? . . . 993
Thackeray's "Best Friend" . . . 994

INVESTMENTS AND THE PANIC . . . 995-998

MISCELLANEOUS . . . 999-1004

NEW-THOUGHT BOOKS

Books designed to free the mind and give it a determining and controlling force in self-uplifting efforts

The Latest Thought on Mental Control of Health

The Will to Be Well

By CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON

"Christian Science denies away sin, sickness, and death. The 'New Thought' claims that all three have an existence, but an existence that is overcome, not through any process of denial, but through the introduction of true thought into the mind of man."—*St. Paul Despatch.*

8vo, Cloth, 297 Pages. $1.20 net; by mail $1.30

The Latest Work on the Relation of Mind to Disease

The Force of Mind

By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

The action of the mind in the cause and cure of many disorders is considered in this book from new and scientific standpoints.

"The author has in this new and striking work greatly developed his theory as to the tremendous importance of the mental factor in the causation and the curing of diseases."—*Church Family Newspaper.*

12mo, Cloth, 347 Pages, $2.00 postpaid

How to Attain and Maintain Perfect Health

Nerves in Order

By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

A book of incalculable importance and helpfulness to every man and woman, giving, in popular form, the very latest scientific knowledge on the entire realm of physical and mental health.

12mo, Cloth, 305 Pages. $1.50 postpaid

A Message of Vital Help to All Nerve Sufferers

Nerves in Disorder

And How to Get Them in Order

By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

This book seeks to dispel ignorance regarding all functional nerve diseases, and to set forth scientific principles for successfully treating these troubles.

"The reading of this book will do much to relieve the needless sufferings of nervous people which are due to a lack of understanding of the disease."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

12mo, Cloth, 218 Pages. $1.50 postpaid

Dr. Schofield's Latest Book

The Home Life in Order

By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

Dr. Schofield's new volume deals with subjects of pressing and every-day importance and interest to all. He writes not alone of the household and its hygiene, but of the human body as to its organization, functions and needs, in the matter of care.

12mo, Cloth, 345 Pages. $1.50 Postpaid

"A Masterly Work on an Important Subject"

The Unconscious Mind

By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

The relation of the unconscious mind to therapeutics, education, disease, sex, character, is fully described.

8vo, Cloth, 451 Pages. $2.00 postpaid

The Secret Source of Happiness

The Knowledge of God

Its Meaning and Power

By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

"The personal knowledge of God is the true secret of happiness; and a real trust in and acquaintance with the Heavenly Father transforms both spirit and life for him who possesses it."

12mo, Cloth, 208 Pages. $1.50 postpaid

"A Message of Hope and Optimism"

The Measure of a Man

The Philosophy of Mental Healing

By CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON

The author has a message of greater life and light, and his doctrine seeks to prove that the very mistakes and sins of men tend to bring them to the fuller and more complete life.

8vo, Cloth, 326 Pages. $1.20; by mail $1.30

"A Work of Vast Importance"

Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders

By PUAL DUBOIS, M.D.

Translated by SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, M.D. and WILLIAM A. WHITE, M.D.

This work gives the experiences and principles of psychic treatment of nervous disorders, based upon twenty years of successful specialization and practise in this branch of medical skill.

8vo, Cloth, 471 Pages. Copious Index. $3.00 net; by mail $3.15

The Ever-Present Christ in Spiritually-Minded Men

The Next Step in Evolution

The Present Step. Evolution—A Study

By I. K. FUNK, D.D., LL.D.

The author believes that "Christ came the first time into men's vision by coming on the plane of their sense: He comes the second time into men's vision by lifting them up to His plane of spiritual comprehension."

16mo, Cloth. 50 Cents postpaid

Adapted to the Layman and the Physician

The Influence of the Mind on the Body

By DR. PAUL DUBOIS, University of Berne

Translated by L. B. GALLATIN

Cloth. 50 Cents net; by mail 54 Cents

"A Book of Inspiration"

Builders of the Beautiful

By H. L. PINER

The correspondence of physical form and spiritual nature. A book for the home, the heart, and the life, a new philosophy of beauty, beautiful in sentiment, logical in conclusions, sane, but idealistic in doctrine.

12mo, Cloth, 303 Pages. $1.50 postpaid

The Spiritual Gospel of Jesus the Christ

Spiritual Knowing; or Bible Sunshine

By THEODORE F. SEWARD

This is the most effective interpretation yet presented of the religious ideas and impulses that are finding expression in the various movements known as Christian Science, Divine Healing, and Mental Healing.

12mo, Cloth, 144 Pages. $1.00 postpaid

Meaning of the Christian Science Movement

How to Get Acquainted with God

By THEODORE F. SEWARD

This work treats of the laws of the Divine Immanence, or "God with us."

16mo, Cloth, 147 Pages. 50 Cents postpaid

Practical and Inspiring

Pathways to the Best

By CHARLES L. GOODELL, D.D.

In this volume Dr. Goodell has brought together the best fruits of many years of study and practical work.

Cloth. $1.20 net; by mail $1.30

A Look Straight into the Heart of Human Nature

Being With Upturned Face

By CLARENCE LATHBURY

The spiritual uplift resident in each individual. Man is fundamentally, because physically, an animal; but he differs from other animals in that he has a face upturned to the infinite.

12mo, Cloth, 70 Pages, Uncut Edges. $1.00 postpaid

Fresh and Inspiring

Broadcast

By ERNEST H. CROSBY

A collection of verses, pictures, messages, and meditations on the higher life.

12mo, Cloth. 75 Cents postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 East 23d St., NEW YORK CITY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Have You a Country Home, a Summer Residence, that You Will Sell or Rent?

A SUBSCRIBER advertised his country home for sale in the Literary Digest Realty Exchange. It was priced at $10,000 and he inserted a single advertisement. Hardly a fair test of our columns, yet five rated business men inquired regarding the property and it was *sold* as a result of this inexpensive announcement. Why not advertise *your* house where others are meeting profitable response?

Write us for particulars regarding special features we are preparing.

The Literary Digest Realty Exchange

Rate, 65 cents per agate line; $9.10 per inch (14 lines); $85 per ¼ page (140 lines); $340 per page. Columns 1¾ inches wide.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXV., NO. 26 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 923

TOPICS OF THE DAY

LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES.

The index of Vol. XXXV. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about January 25, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

A GRAVE INDICTMENT OF OUR NAVY

ACROSS the pride with which the country contemplates its great battle-fleet now steaming on its peaceful mission to the Pacific falls a chilling story of grave structural defects which, were the cruise a militant one, might spell untold disaster. Mr. Henry Reuterdahl, an associate of the United States Naval Institute, makes this astonishing indictment in *McClure's Magazine* for January. It will be remembered that Secretary Metcalf, in his recent annual report, showed by statistics that the fleet of the United States is now the second strongest in the world. But if Mr. Reuterdahl's criticisms are sound—and they have all been formulated, tho with less publicity, before, and are echoed, according to the New York *Post*, by the bulk of the younger sea-going officers—the Secretary of the Navy's statistics do not tell the whole story. Specifically, the writer sets forth that not one of our battle-ships has enough of the armor belt above the water-line to serve the purpose for which it is intended; that the freeboard and bows of the ships are so low that the forward turret guns and the broadside guns on the windward side can not be used to advantage in a heavy sea; that the turrets communicate too directly with the magazines; and that in many instances the ships have gaping turret ports through which shells would almost surely pass in battle with an efficient enemy. To quote:

"A modern battle-ship is a simple thing in its big general principles. Two points are essential in its protection—a shell-proof armor, which guards its water-line, and high, shell-proof turrets, which lift up its guns just above the wash and spray of the waves.

"Obviously, the most important feature of all must be the belt along the water-line. A wound upon a turret may silence that one turret's guns. A hole upon the water-line will cripple or sink the ship. Of all the Russian follies which came to light in the great battle of Tsushima that sealed the fate of the Russian-Japanese war, one stands out especially. The Russian battle-ships, when they went into that fight, were overloaded until the shell-proof armor of their water-line was underneath the water. They were not battle-ships at all.

"Within a year afterward, our Navy awoke to the realization of a startling fact: The ships of the battle fleet of the United States are in exactly the same condition as the Russian ships at Tsushima—not temporarily, but permanently.

"Of all our battle-ships, not one shows its main armor belt six inches above the water when fully equipped and ready for sea. There is a continuous belt of this main armor from seven and one-half to nine feet wide around every ship. The constructors' plans were made to have from twelve to thirty inches of this out of water when each vessel makes her trial trip. But trial trips are made with something less than half the weight of actual service on board the ship. When fully loaded for sea, practically the whole of the ship's water-line belt is under water. Above this is a thinner armor, which can be pierced by heavy shells. The standard heavy gun of to-day throws a steel projectile 12 inches in diameter, 4 feet long, and weighing 850 pounds, charged with a high explosive. The bursting of one of these shells in this thinner secondary armor would tear a hole bigger than a door upon a ship's water-line."

In the past ten years, says Mr. Reuterdahl, this country has built twenty first-class battle-ships, at a cost of over $100,000,000; and five more which are now being built will cost $45,000,000. Yet of all these ships, completed or in course of construction, "none has yet been planned to have a water-line protection reaching more than six inches above the water when she is ready to fight." No other nation in the world, we are told, has ever made this fundamental mistake, except in the case of a few isolated ships. In the French Navy the armor belt "reaches from five to eight feet above the water-line."

Turning to the question of low bows and freeboard, Mr. Reuterdahl says:

"The three ships of the *Indiana* class have their bows but eleven feet above the water; the two ships in the *Kearsarge* class but thirteen. And in the very latest of our ships afloat, the *Connecticut*, the bows are only about eighteen feet above the water-line. The bows of our latest armored cruisers are only twenty feet above.

"Now, all modern battle-ships in foreign navies have forward decks from about twenty-two to twenty-eight feet above the water; the armored cruisers have theirs from twenty-five to thirty-two feet high. And in the latest of the foreign ships, especially in the French and British navies, the high bow is universal. The *Dreadnought's* forward decks are twenty-eight feet high. . . . . .

"The result of this difference in construction would be disastrously apparent in any naval war. . . . In other words, it would be impossible in rough weather to aim and fire the forward turret guns, one-half, that is, of our heaviest guns, which form the main reliance of the modern battle-ship. In the same weather, foreign battle-ships, with their high bows, could fire their forward turret guns with ease. The handicap is still worse for our armored cruisers, for these ships steam faster than the battle-ships, and, consequently, throw up more water at their bows; and, being longer than the battle-ships, they plunge their bows much deeper into the waves.

"But the broadside guns on our ships are in an even worse position than those in the forward turret. In the *Georgia*, *Idaho*, and *Connecticut* classes—containing the twelve latest battle-ships afloat—they are only about eleven feet above the water. In each of our

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

new armored cruisers, ten of the fourteen medium guns are at the same height. None of these guns could be fired to windward while the ships were steaming at battle speed against even a moderate sea; that is, these guns could not be fought at all in the most advantageous positions; for the ship which fires to windward holds the great advantage of being free from the smoke of her funnels and guns. The broadside guns of foreign battle-ships and cruisers are, generally speaking, twice as high as ours, and many of them are three times as high.

"The three or four best navies in the world have faster ships than ours; they could, in most cases, pick their time of fighting. If they chose to fight us in rough weather, their advantage would be enormous. In only fairly heavy seas, while the French and Japanese could be using entire batteries, our forward turrets and three-quarters of our windward broadside guns would be heavily handicapped, if not quite useless. These constitute more than one-third of the guns upon a fighting-ship."

How is it possible, asks Mr. Reuterdahl, that blunders of these proportions can be perpetuated? The fault, he answers, rests with the bureau system. Thus:

"The Navy Department of the United Sates is operated, under its Secretary, by a bureau system. The Secretary is a civilian—generally, in recent years, a lawyer, passing on from this stepping-stone to a higher political career. The conduct of the Department must, naturally, come into the hands of the bureaus beneath him. There are seven of these—navigation, ordnance, equipment, construction and repair, steam-engineering, supplies and accounts, and medicine and surgery. The United States Navy is built, equipped, and operated by these bureaus. The criticisms of the Navy all come back to them. They are, when these criticisms are to be acted upon, practically both judge and defendant. Naturally, they acquit the defendant almost invariably. This kills the criticism."

When these indictments were shown to Lewis Nixon, the naval architect who has built eleven battle-ships for this country, he defended the Navy Department and placed the blame on the American people. To quote:

"The American people are to blame. They always have two howls so far as the Navy is concerned. First, they howl at the size of every proposed naval appropriation, and have it cut down; and later they howl because the new ships, built under severe limitations, are not what might have been constructed if the people, through Congress, had not tied the hands of the Department.

"Seventeen years ago, when we built the ships of the *Indiana* class, the old idea of coast-line battle-ships still prevailed. Congress tried to limit us to ships with coal capacity of 400 tons. I realized that was not enough. Ships must be built to go to sea. If they are going to fight, they must be efficient to get to the fight on time, and they can't depend on colliers.

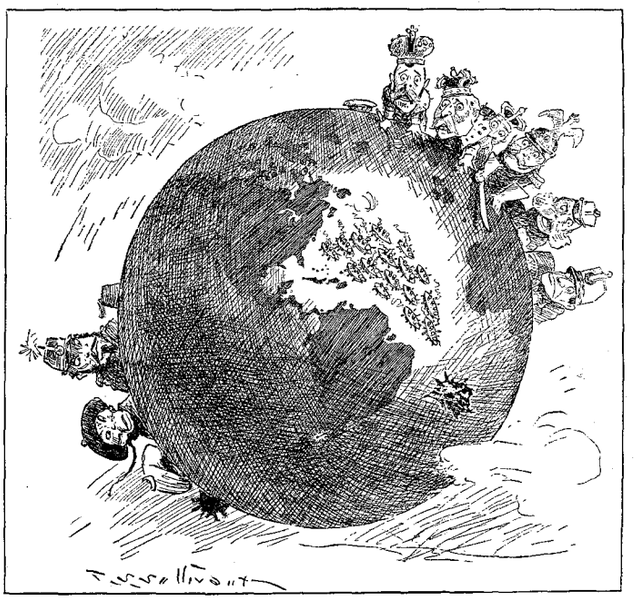
"So we gave to those ships a coal capacity of 1,850 tons. Of course, that coal loaded them down and sunk the armor belt way below where it should have been. . . . . .

"If the Department had had money, the present faults would not exist. When the Department is freed from financial restrictions, the Navy will approach much nearer to a state of perfection.

"As it is, I believe that our boats are superior to those of

A "BONE IN HIS TEETH."
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

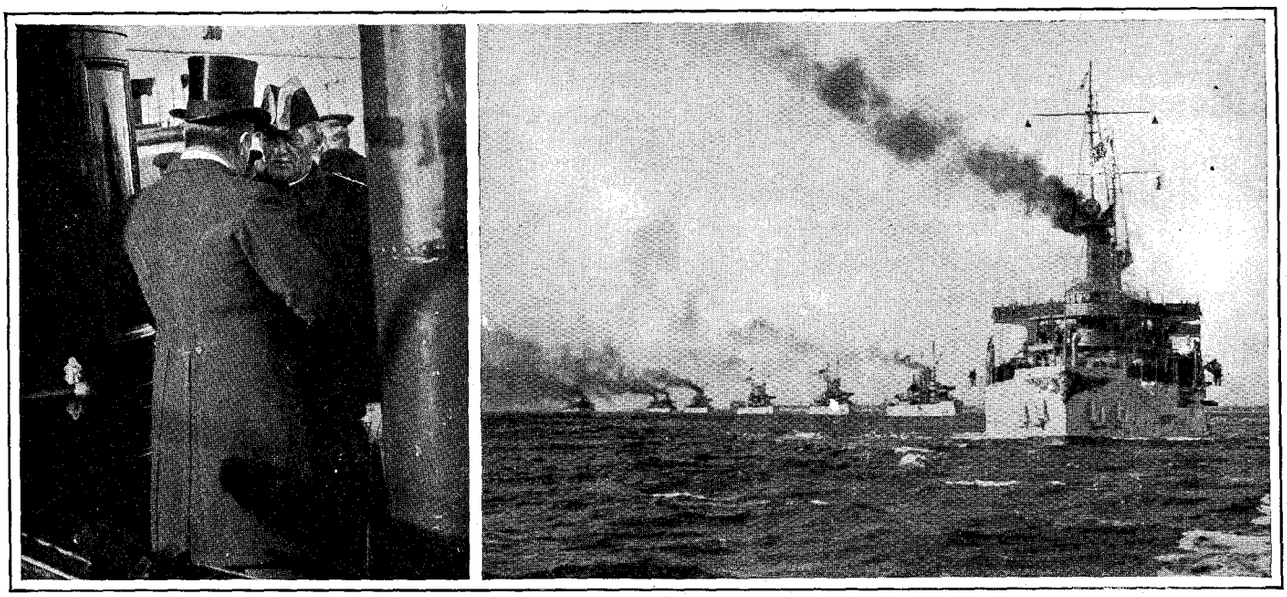
TRYING ON HER NEW NECKLACE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



TAKING NOTICE.
—Sullivant in the New York *American*.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CRUISE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted, 1907, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOOD-BY TO ADMIRAL EVANS.

THE BATTLE-SHIP FLEET GETTING UNDER WAY FOR THE PACIFIC.

THE FAREWELL AND THE DEPARTURE.

any other nation in the world. I believe that we could whip any other nation on the sea. When I say that I have both our men and our ships under consideration."

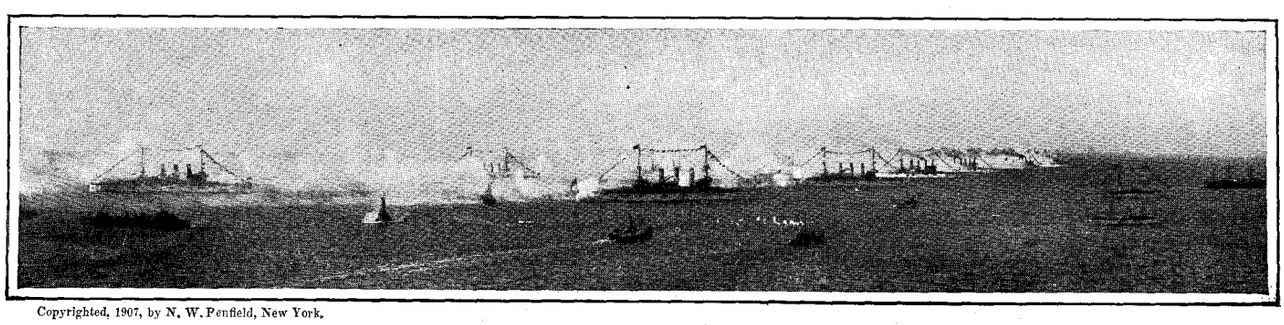
General Tracy, who was Secretary of the Navy in President Harrison's Cabinet, agrees with Mr. Reuterdahl, *The Navy*, and other critics, that the bureaus are responsible for the shortcomings of the ships. Thus:

"They get into ruts, and can't get out. What they do, they do well, and they don't improve, never do anything new. There are no new suggestions or ideas. That is the chief trouble with the Navy. It is not in the lack of money. It seems to be impossible for a bureau officer to take the initiative."

The Navy, a service journal that has for some months past fearlessly criticized the bureau system of naval construction, publishes in its December issue statements which corroborate Mr. Reuterdahl on many points. According to this authority, "the belts of the *Louisiana* and *Connecticut* are three inches under water at full load; the belts of the *Delaware* and *North Dakota* will be in substantially the same position." "What Mr. Reuterdahl has revealed to the trusting American people," remarks the New York *Sun*, "is known to alert specialists in foreign navies." Adds the same paper: "Mr. McClure and Mr. Reuterdahl, we affirm, have done a patriotic service in giving publicity to the errors and shortcomings of a system that is not likely to be tolerated long by the American people when they understand that failure to reform it invites national disaster." If the cruise to the Pacific should call the attention of Congress to the need of a radical reorganization of the Navy Department, it will certainly not be in vain, comments the New York *Post*.

"Our ships are not built as they ought to be built; and the Navy Department is responsible for their deficiencies," said *The Navy* in June of this year. And in the following month Admiral Evans, in an interview in the New York *Herald*, said: "I believe the water-line armor belt is a mistake in any ship unless it is so placed as to give maximum protection possible by water-line armor when the fleet goes into action. This is not possible when the armor belt is submerged, or nearly so." *The Navy*, in its December issue, accuses the constructing bureaus of "resisting the demands of common sense in order to preserve their own reputations for infallibility." Moreover, adds the same publication, "the bureau system has developed an atmosphere of coercion that is exceedingly powerful, forcing all those concerned in bureau work into supporting the system as it is."

A representative of *The Post* finds sentiment among the naval officers stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard somewhat divided over Mr. Reuterdahl's article. One of them is quoted as explaining that "it is a matter of opinion whether a high or a low freeboard is best," since "the lower the freeboard the less there is to aim at," and consequently the less chance of the ship being hit. A Philadelphia dispatch to *The Sun* describes Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, who was for sixteen years Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, as angry and impatient over the criticisms of Mr. Reuterdahl and others. "Ton for ton and gun for gun," he says, "we have the best war-ships in the world."



Copyrighted, 1907, by N. W. Penfield, New York.

THE FLEET SALUTING THE PRESIDENT.

"Did you ever see such a fleet?" exclaimed the President. "And such a day! Isn't it magnificent? Oughtn't we all to feel proud?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COAL AND HUMAN LIFE

THE cost of coal "is not measured in the price the dealer puts upon it," nor "in what the miner gets for producing it," remarks the Watertown (N. Y.) *Times*—"it costs human lives." It must be, adds the same paper, "that human greed has something to do with conditions that make the mines a deadly peril to those who work them." And the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, published in the heart of the coal region, suggests that "if human life has been sacrificed to negligence or cupidity, the manslaughter can not be stopt unless those responsible for it are made to suffer an adequate penalty."

These grim reflections are inspired by the four explosions that make December the blackest month in the history of American mining. On December 1st, 34 men were killed by an explosion of black damp in the Naomi coal-mine near Fayette City, Pa.; on the 6th nearly 500 men were entombed by an explosion in the coal-mines at Monongah, W. Va.; on the 16th 60 men were killed by a mine explosion at Yolande, Ala., and on the 19th from 200 to 250 men were buried in a mine explosion at Jacob's Creek, Pa. This makes a total of some 800 lives sacrificed within twenty days.

It has seemingly taken no less a shock than this to arouse our newspapers to the fact that more than a thousand men a year have been killed in our coal-mines during the last seventeen years, the number rising in recent years to more than two thousand a year. When a thousand men were killed in a coal-mine explosion in France last year the newspapers all over the world, including our own, experienced a thrill of horror; but not until the fourth one of our December explosions piled disaster upon disaster did our papers begin to think the mining fatalities worthy of editorial remark.

Now it is being brought out, however, that America leads the world in the deadliness of its mining. Mr. John L. Dixon, one of the best-known consulting engineers in the Pittsburg district, says that during the past ten years the death-rate from explosions has been gradually decreasing in every mining country in the world except our own, and the reason he gives for it is that other countries exercise more care and have more regard for the sacredness of human life. In France the proportion of men killed annually in the mines is less than 1 in a thousand; in Belgium it is 1 in a thousand; in Great Britain 1.28; in France 2.06, and in the United States 3.39. For 1907 our figure is likely to be still higher. Mr. Dixon speaks as follows (in a Philadelphia *Press* interview) about the chief cause of coal-mine disasters:

"That coal-dust will and does explode with the most disastrous results is no longer questioned by intelligent mining men. Its explosive force, weight for weight, is said to be four times greater than gunpowder. Here, then, is the combination that is increasing the number of mining fatalities—electricity added to coal-dust. The introduction of electric coal-cutting machinery has intensified the old danger, for it furnishes the spark that completes the tragedy.

"Regarding gas explosions, I am of the opinion that very few of them occur. Generally it is gas and coal-dust combined and could not have happened unless the gas was supplemented by the dust and the whole magazine set off by the electric spark. In the case of the Monongah mine, with its splendid system of ventilation, no gas explosion could have wrought one-tenth of the havoc as the dust explosion. The gas explosion could have been confined to one portion of one of the mines, to one of the ventilated portions, but a coal-dust explosion is a different thing. A properly ventilated mine is, under ordinary circumstances, under ordinary conditions, in no danger of a gas explosion.

"The remedy is briefly this: After a room or entry has been undermined by machine, and before a shot is fired, the dust should be thoroughly soaked with water and the roof, sides, and floor of the room thoroughly sprayed for twenty-five or thirty feet back from the face.

"It should be done in every room and entry near by."

Dr. J. A. Holmes, chief of the technological branch of the Geological Survey, says that our high death-rate in the mines "is due to the fact that in this country we have so far failed to take intelligent precautions, and have gone it blind." In an interview in the New York *Sun* he adds:

"The investigation to determine conditions of safety is carried on in Belgium in the government laboratories, and the Government sees to it that the mine operators and the people get the information.

"In this country? Well, I am not in a position to make comparisons, but you can draw your own conclusions. Here the State in nearly all coal-mining sections supplies inspectors of the mines. In the majority of cases these inspectors are politicians, who may or may not have had mining experience. Some of them are as efficient as could be desired. But suppose an inspector is efficient, no such investigations to determine conditions have been made here as is done in Belgium, and the inspector has to go it blind.

"Take coal-dust explosions—the one in France was caused that way probably. So long as we are uncertain concerning the properties of the dust in our mines and won't take precautions, but leave so much to the personal equation of the mine-owners, foremen, etc., we must expect to have such things 'happen.'

"Whether the necessary investigations should be carried on by the United States, the State governments, or the mine-owners I have no opinion to express, but I do know that unless we get the proper information somewhere and use it for the basis of intelligent legislation and regulation, these awful disasters will become more and more common in this country."

KEEPING WAGES UP

FORMAL notice is served by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the workingman will not submit to the reduction of wages threatened as a result of the panic. Wages have already fallen in the copper, coal, coke, iron, steel, and building trades, and are expected to go down in other industries. The labor-unions will resist these reductions, their leaders say. "It is not going to make matters any better to reduce wages—such reductions have never failed to make matters worse instead of better," said John Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, at the Civic Federation dinner in New York last week; and Mr. Gompers, at the same gathering, which was intended as a sort of love feast of labor and capital, said earnestly:

"Since I have been in New York to-day I have been approached a dozen times by bankers, financiers, capitalists, in open conversation, in written communications, and in whispers, to the effect that wages must come down, that the laboring man must make up his mind to bear his share of the hard times.

"And I turned to these men and I asked them whether the soil of our country is less fertile, the treasures beneath the soil less valuable, men's minds less active, the laboring men less industrious. Wherefore, I asked them, is there reason or necessity to thus attack the American standard of living of our workingmen?

"The history of industry demonstrates that every such reduction of wages, intended to meet such conditions as now exist, has only accentuated the situation, made matters worse. When you reduce the laboring man's earning capacity you reduce his consuming power, and thereby intensify what was already bad enough.

"So I say to the employers—to the bankers, the lawyers, the manufacturers, the mine operators, to all employers—that if they now attempt to reduce wages they are not going to have the easy sailing they had a few years ago, for the American workingman has come to the conclusion that if for any reason the financial situation is as it is—and I shall not suggest any reason to-night—it was not, at any rate, due to any fault on the part of the working people.

"They have made up their minds that they are not going to be the chief sufferers because of an artificial panic, or of one caused by the blunders of those in charge of the finances of the country."

A similar note is sounded by the Chicago *Socialist* in the following editorial:

"There is one phase of the crisis which is greeted with ill-concealed exultation by the financial rulers of America. This is the opportunity which it will afford to secure a reduction of wages.

"One of the Wall-street brokerage firms assures its customers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that the mass of unemployed will soon make possible a reduction of wages. The Steel Trust announces that it is about to make a reduction of ten per cent. to the wages paid to its employees. . . .

"In this effort to lower wages there will be a more powerful army at the disposal of the capitalist than the regulars or the State militia—THE ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

"The gaunt mass of workless workers, of producers deprived of the right to produce, will be driven by the hunger whip to the wage-block auction, there to underbid their fellow-workers and assist the buyers of wage-labor to force still lower the price of the human commodity.

"Against this attempt to reduce the standard of life of the nation's workers organized labor must steadily set its face.

"Every such reduction only decreases the amount of the product consumed by society, throws other workers out, increases the army of the unemployed, forces wages still lower, and so on in a ghastly, dancing social circle.

"The most effective way to meet this problem is to demand that the army of the unemployed be cared for by organized society. Insist that the present session of Congress provide for productive work for those whom capitalism has deprived of the right to enjoy man's primal curse.

"Take away this host of jobless workers, and those who remain at work can maintain their standard of life, can fight with some show of success against the attempts of their masters to take away a still larger portion of the workers' product.

"Because the rulers of to-day are anxious to force wages as low as possible, every effort will be made to avoid taking any steps to relieve the pressure of the workless army.

"Only when that army threatens capitalism itself will capitalists move to give it relief.

"That is why it is necessary to convince the master class that we are in earnest, and to do this as quickly as possible."

In their replies to Mr. Gompers the "capitalist press" say that in many trades the employer has to cut wages or shut down, and the Buffalo *Express* asks pointedly:

"Is it more important to Mr. Gompers to preserve the blessed wage scale, and thus throw many men into idleness and many others into partial idleness, than to permit general reductions and permit every one to earn something?"

Perhaps it will be more authoritative, however, to quote a reply to the labor leader from a great employer of labor, Frederick D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad. In a New York *Tribune* interview he says:

"The inexorable law of supply and demand, which is the basis of political economy, will make itself felt in the case of organized labor, as well as in all other branches of business, Mr. Gompers notwithstanding. In case an attempt is made to hold up the present abnormally high price of labor, when the earnings of railroads and industrial corporations do not warrant it, the alternative will be to shut down.

"Labor has been at a premium for the last four years, and it has also been less efficient than ever before. All classes of employees have pointed to the heavy earnings, and in consequence have received their share in the shape of higher wages. Now a change has come. Earnings are falling off, and employees will receive a lower wage. This they should do without protest, as they have the precedent that when earnings are improved their wages are advanced.

"Mr. Gompers overlooks the axiom that when labor is at a premium the employee is in a position to make terms with the employer, but when labor is at a discount, as it is now, the employer is the dictator. In the immediate future employers will have more to say about the scale of wages than for several years, provided the present business recession obtains as now. The price of unskilled labor has already declined, and reductions in the price of skilled labor are inevitable as the contracts with it expire and are brought up for renewal. . . . . .

"All that the employees need do is to scan the current reports of earnings to understand that in fairness they should stand their share of the necessary reductions. It is a case of apportioning the necessary curtailments equitably among those concerned—labor and the owners of the properties."

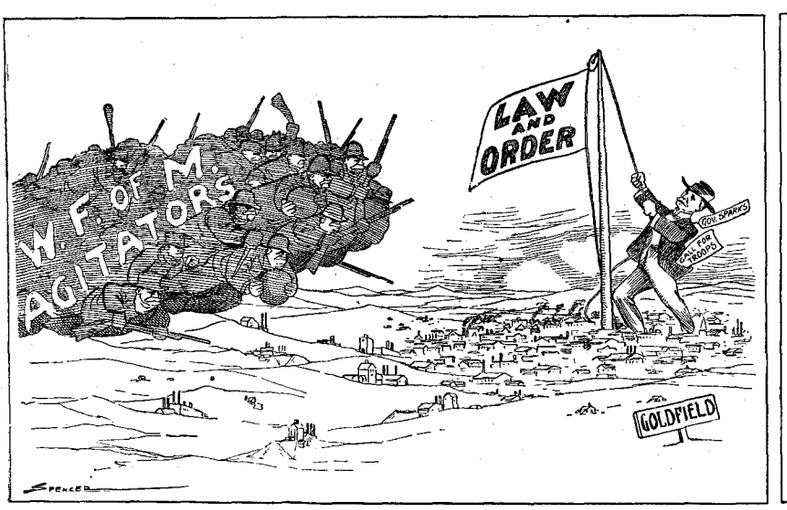
The Wall Street Journal believes that the decrease in hours and advance in wages that have been in progress for ten years have reached their climax, and it thinks a reaction now due. It says:

"A glance at the course of hours and wages of labor during the past ten years shows that in all probability the climax in the reduction of the one and the increase in the other was reached in 1906. The following comparison of hours and wages is with the relative weekly earnings from 1897 to 1906. The period of rise of wages seldom exceeds ten years at best:

	Hours.*	Wages.†	Earnings.‡
1897	99.6	99.6	99.2
1898	99.7	100.2	99.9
1899	99.2	102.0	101.2
1900	98.7	105.5	104.1
1901	98.1	108.0	105.9
1902	97.3	112.2	109.2
1903	96.6	116.3	112.3
1904	95.9	117.0	112.2
1905	95.9	118.9	114.0
1906	95.4	124.2	118.5

100 equals average for period 1890–99.
* Hours per week. † Wages per hour. ‡ Relative weekly earnings pe employee.

"If the turn for a lower wage has come, or is due as a result of readjustment, it will be in keeping with the perfectly natural course of wages over a series of years, as seen in the swing to a maximum to be followed by a decline. Wages as a rule rise more slowly



THE PEABODY BANNER IS UP IN NEVADA.
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*.

A HINT TO THE UNRULY.
—Johnson in the Salt Lake *Tribune*.

THE GOLDFIELD SITUATION AS THE CARTOONIST SEES IT.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

than prices and are later in declining. But their correlation with prices is established, and the wage-earner himself can not wholly escape the universal trend of values, no matter how well he may be organized."

KENTUCKY'S NIGHT RIDERS

"NIGHT riders," who for a year past have been a picturesque but ominous feature of the price war waged between the so-called Tobacco Trust and the Planters' Protective Association, seem to have effectually overreached the mark in their recent raid upon the town of Hopkinsville, Ky., and public feeling in that State is in consequence up in arms against methods which threaten to revive the terrorism of the Kuklux days. The immediate facts of the raid, as given in a Louisville dispatch to the New York *Sun*, are as follows: Five hundred riders, masked and heavily armed, slipt into Hopkinsville—a city of 10,000 inhabitants, and the largest in Southern Kentucky—at 2 A.M., and after safeguarding themselves against outside interference by taking possession of the telegraph and telephone offices, burned to the ground a number of big tobacco warehouses and factories. Had the night been windy, the whole town would have been burned. As it was, the property destroyed by fire is said to have amounted to $200,000. In addition to this the raiders "shot up" the town with such zest that they killed one citizen and shattered $2,000 worth of glass. Says the same dispatch:

"The Hopkinsville raid was the second time in twelve months that the night riders seized and terrorized a city. On December 1, 1906, they entered Princeton, Ky., a town of several thousand inhabitants about thirty miles north of Hopkinsville, took possession of the police and fire departments, the water-works, the telephone and telegraph offices, and, with the town shut off from the rest of the world, dynamited and set fire to the Steger & Dollar and the John C. Orr tobacco-factories, which were allied with the trust. The damage here was $100,000.

"The first appearance of the night riders was in November, 1906, when they destroyed some tobacco-barns and small factories in Todd County with a loss of about $10,000. The first raid came on the night of November 11, 1906, when masked bands entered the towns of Eddyville and Kuttawa, situated close together in Lyon and Caldwell counties, and destroyed the plants of the American Snuff Company and M. C. Rice, with $20,000 loss.

"Besides these there have been many smaller raids and visits to individual growers. Tobacco-barns have been burned, growers who refused to pool their tobacco have been taken from their homes and whipt, houses have been fired into and the occupants wounded.

"The loss approaches a million dollars. In part it is as follows:

Hopkinsville raid	$200,000
Princeton raid	100,000
Miscellaneous damage	200,000
Eddyville and Fredonia raids	20,000

"Paducah, a city of 30,000 in the northern part of the State, received warnings from the night riders and stationed heavy guards at all its approaches. Even Lexington and Louisville are threatened.

"The greatest fear from the night riders is that the fires they start, with the fire departments held in check, may spread until they consume an entire town.

"The tobacco war is not confined to the Black Patch or the western part of the State. The white Burley district, which comprizes fifty-two counties, or the greater part of Central Kentucky, has the same fight on. So far this district has been comparatively peaceful, tho there have been many barn-burnings, plant-bed scrapings, and acts of individual violence."

Such a condition of fear and terrorism is intolerable, exclaims the Louisville (Ky.) *Post*, which reports a condition of excitement that pervades in varying degrees the whole State. To quote further:

"'Men here,' writes one farmer, 'fear to go to sleep in their beds, and some refuse, hiding out, that they may not be at home when the raiders come.'

"This takes us back to the days of the Indians, when no man lay down in quiet, peace, or security. That was one hundred and fifty years ago. Kentucky has slipt back that far.

"The one remedy is to strike with greater force, with greater promptness, and with equal directness; to strike hard and strike home.

"Every citizen owes something to himself and his neighbor. Fear is not a characteristic of Kentuckians, and it should be put aside, and concerted action be taken for self-protection.

"Surely these mobs can not assemble and disperse without the leaders are known. All that prevents full disclosures is fear. Fear must be destroyed. . . . . .

"Men stand for law or for lawlessness.

"They stand for order or for anarchy.

"They stand for Kentucky or for the Kuklux.

"There is no middle ground. Men may not hide behind any organization whatever. They do not escape responsibility by organization. No organization is as strong as the State. The State will vindicate its authority against all who defy it, and will do it swiftly and in a manner to change in a moment the whole aspect of life in certain sections of the State."

When, a few years ago, the planters found that their tobacco was selling for less than it had cost to raise it, they formed the Planters' Protective Association, and undertook to bring the trust to terms by pooling the crops and holding them for higher prices. Says Mrs. Martha McCulloch-Williams, writing in the New York *Independent*:

"At present the association has twenty-seven thousand members, and controls the biggest part of the export tobacco crop raised in Western Kentucky and Northwestern Tennessee. Prices have risen amazingly. The association takes the credit of raising them. No doubt it deserves much of it, tho other things have helped. Where the shoe pinches is that they have risen most for the hill-billys. Hill-billys are the tobacco-growers who stay outside, and are rewarded for their contumacy by the independent buyers. They are not so plenty as they were—the night rider has done effective missionary work."

Tennessee has had the same sort of trouble in its tobacco districts, but in milder form. Mrs. Williams points out that the present acute outbreak in Kentucky is "a curious echo of the panic." Thus:

"The panic, of course, pretty well stopt advances on tobacco, and made hard lines for those who had no other way of raising money. Men who had pledged their crops to the association had to wait the moving of the financial waters. Those outside could sell right off, get the money from the trust, and go about jingling it in their pockets. So there was great temptation to quit the Association and sell independently. Somehow the night riders got a notion that the panic was superinduced on purpose thus to break up their organization and the many similar ones among other sorts of farmers. There was but one remedy, a dreadful and drastic one—to drive out the trust, root and branch, likewise the independent buyers allied to it. Then the hill-billys must perforce come into the association—as, in turn, whoever wanted tobacco must come to it to buy."

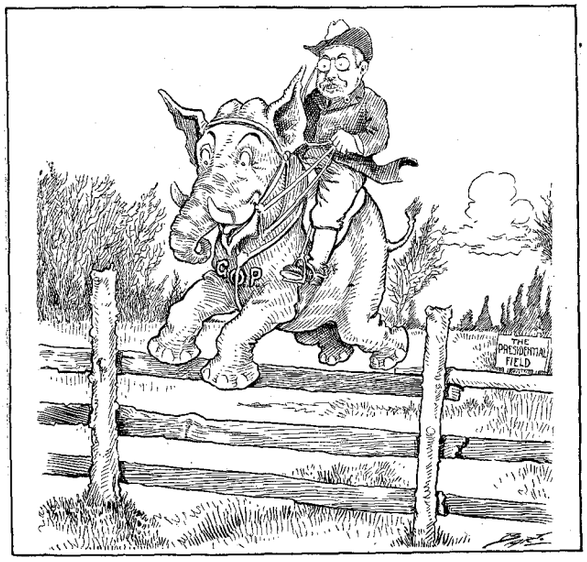
Says this writer in conclusion:

"Night-riding is wholly, utterly, entirely indefensible—those who do it are enemies of the common weal—yet it is born of a deep, dumb conviction that, since the trust either owns the law or is beyond its reach, the only recourse of the plain people is to be thus a law unto themselves. Beliefs are contagious. Should this one by any chance spread to even half the eighty-odd millions in these United States, the results might be such as would truly stagger humanity."

An international aspect of the situation is revealed by the fact that Secretary Root, at the request of the Italian Ambassador, has called upon the Governor of Kentucky to intervene to prevent the further destruction by 'night riders' of tobacco belonging to the Italian Government and stored in Kentucky.

Mr. Charles Edward Russell, writing in *Everybody's Magazine* for December, describes these night riders as "peaceful farmers, goaded by extortion and fraud, against which they had no protec-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



OVER THE FENCE IS OUT.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

tion, to revenge themselves in the only way in their power upon the men who oppress them." Mr. Russell is unqualified in his condemnation of the American Tobacco Company, or "Tobacco Trust," of which he says:

"Under the operation of its system, such tobacco as for years had brought in a free and open market six to eight cents a pound sells for three cents a pound or less. The land that had formerly produced $75 to $200 an acre now yields less than half of its former returns, and a distinguished Kentuckian has calculated that in his State, because of the operation of the trust, the returns to the tobacco-farmer are less than twenty cents a day for his labor.

"In four of the countries of Europe—France, Italy, Austria, and Spain—tobacco is a government business, and these four governments buy in the United States every year about one million pounds of tobacco. The trust arranged with the buyers for these governments that they should have a certain fixt territory in the South in which they might buy without opposition, provided th should buy nothing outside of that territory.

"When this arrangement was made it destroyed the last chance of competition, and gave over the producer bound to his despoiler."

VIRGINIUS.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

omission of the New York County Republican Committee to endorse Governor Hughes's candidacy, appear to have had an instantly revivifying effect. "It is now Taft against the field," asserts the Newark *News* (Ind.); and the Washington *Post* (Ind.) finds that "there is more talk about his candidacy than about that of any other man." It is true that Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* (Dem.) predicts that if nominated Mr. Taft would "straddle the issues and would be unable to keep both wings of the Republican party together"; but on the other hand President Roosevelt is reported as well content with the prospects of his favorite candidate, whose nomination, according to a Washington despatch in the New York *American*, he considers "practically assured." From the same source we gather the following information:

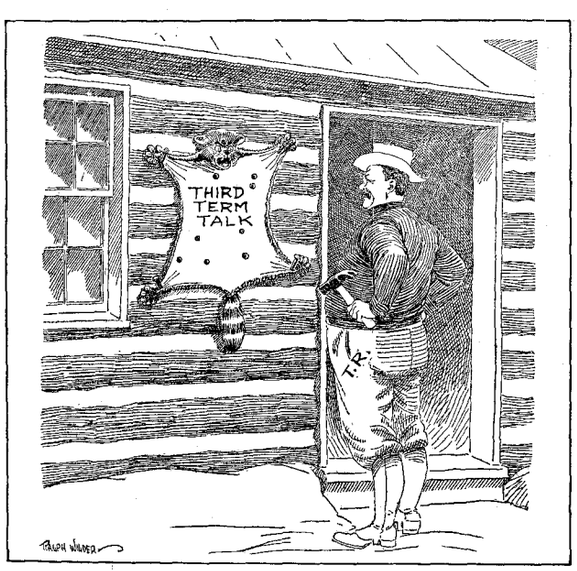
"Mr. Roosevelt is claiming the delegates of fourteen Western States, those of the entire South and two Eastern States for Taft. He admits that Indiana will probably be for Vice-President Fairbanks, Illinois for Speaker Cannon, and Pennsylvania for Senator Knox on the first ballot, but is sure they will be in line by the second ballot."

An important consideration in connection with Mr. Taft's candidacy, says the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), is that the Republican party can elect him next year, whereas "going farther, it may fare worse." The New York *World* (Dem.) believes the Taft boom to be in a far more flourishing condition than when he sailed for the Philippines. Whatever may be the political standing and prospects of the various Republican candidates, says the same paper, "there are only two in the field who have succeeded in appealing to the imagination of the Republican masses," and who "have ardent support outside their home States." These, it need hardly be said, are the Secretary of War and the Governor of New York. Of the former *The World* says:

"The Missouri Republican State Committee has just indorsed Taft. The Detroit *Journal's* poll of the Michigan Constitutional Convention showed overwhelming

PRESENT STANDING OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

SECRETARY TAFT'S home-coming has been the signal for a good deal of political stock-taking in the Republican ranks, with results which are more interesting than illuminating. Altho the President's summary disposal of the third-term movement brought all the other candidates into greater momentary prominence, public interest, as reflected in the press, centers at this time principally around the figures of the War Secretary and of Governor Hughes. Prior to the Secretary's return many editorial observers felt that his boom—owing to inefficient management by its backers, Senator Foraker's shrewd tactics in Ohio, and the growth of Hughes sentiment throughout the country—was in a forlorn and drooping condition. His return, however, and the recent



SHOT, SKINNED, AND NAILED UP TO DRY.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

HOW HE DID IT.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Taft sentiment. Taft clubs are in process of organization in various Western and Southern States. Wherever Roosevelt sentiment was strongest Taft is accepted as the natural nominee of the party."

Apropos of his indorsement by the Missouri Republican State Committee the Kansas City *Times* (Ind.) remarks:

"For a long time there has been a conviction in Missouri that Mr. Taft is the best man to carry forward the work of the Roosevelt administration—the best in point of equipment, experience, and personality—and that he is the strongest of all the Republican candidates politically. . . . . .

"Missouri Republicans have a peculiar interest in Mr. Taft's candidacy. Aside from the fact that the Secretary is the strongest candidate of the party before the country, it is believed that he is the only Republican who would have a chance to keep this State in the Republican column."

There is some reason to believe, says *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), that the strength of Secretary Taft has not been appreciated at its full value in New York.

The same paper, however, admits that the rapid growth of Governor Hughes's popularity has been "one of the most remarkable political developments of recent years," the more remarkable since "his personality, while it inspires respect, and his mental powers, while they excite admiration, are not such as ordinarily to attract popular enthusiasm." The newspapers of the country, reflecting the sentiment of their communities, are very flattering in their references to Governor Hughes; but some of them feel that he has reason to say, "Save me from my friends." Thus the unsuccessful attempt of his supporters to secure the New York Republican County Committee's indorsement of his candidacy means, say some, that "the Hughes boom has been side-tracked for at least a month in a critical time right in Hughes's own home." Says the New York *Globe* (Rep.):

"It will be read as indicating that New York Republicans are by no means yet sure that it is wise to present Governor Hughes as a Presidential candidate—that there is a disposition to find out what kind of a candidate he is to be before committing the State to his candidacy. The advocates of Governor Hughes have obviously committed a great blunder. They should have frankly recognized that a Presidential candidacy has relation to national issues, and that it is necessary for Governor Hughes to define his attitude toward these issues—something he has never done. In the next month, unless there is some definite and authoritative expression from or in behalf of Governor Hughes, it is difficult to see on what grounds support of him throughout the country can be asked. . . . . .

"In fact, in regard to Cannon, Fairbanks, La Follette, and every other possibility except Governor Hughes, it is possible to make a reasonably correct statement of their national views. The small boys and others who have taken charge of his political affairs may not know it, but others do—that it isn't possible to work up enthusiasm for a platformless Presidential candidate."

"The Republican machine," says the New York *Times* (Dem.), "is against Hughes in New York, just as the Senatorial machine is against Taft in Ohio." But *The Evening Mail* (Rep.) remarks confidently that "Governor Hughes himself is by far the best campaigner he can have, and his record as Governor is the only campaign document he will need." *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) finds a striking proof of his popularity in the fact that "in spite of an enthusiastic public indorsement by Chancellor Day, his stock is rapidly rising in favor." "The one man who is on the tongues of the American people who do the voting is Charles Evans Hughes," asserts the New York *Press* (Rep.), which has been from the first in the vanguard of the Hughes enthusiasts. "It is not surprizing that the politicians should fail to appreciate the strength and popularity of Governor Hughes," remarks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "for they do not understand such a man."

When informed in a letter by Senator Martin Saxe that his name would be submitted to the New York County Republican Committee for indorsement as a Presidential candidate the Governor replied in part as follows:

"I do not think it proper for me to make any suggestion as to what the County Committee should do or should not do. . . . It is of the highest importance that the work of the Administration shall be disinterested, and I shall do nothing to influence the selection or vote of delegates. I assume that the party representatives will take such action, whatever it may be, as they believe to be best. They have their duty and I have mine. I think my position is clearly understood."

The letter, which the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) describes as "perfectly characteristic," is generally interpreted as putting Governor Hughes definitely in the "receptive" class. Says the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.):

"The Governor stands just where he has stood since he first entered public life, doing the nearest duty, without any thought of the next step; seeking no office and trying to influence no other man's sense of duty. If he is nominated and elected President he will pursue the same policy. If the people of the United States want so high-minded a man, this is their opportunity. They can have him on no other terms than his own—which are the letter and the spirit of the Constitution."

Scrutinizing Speaker Cannon as a factor in the Presidential situation, the press agree that he has great power and great patronage, and is not likely to be speedily eliminated. "His age," says the New York *Sun*, "is the main argument—if it can be called one—against his nomination;" and *The World* points out that "more than half the delegations will include men under personal obligations to him for favors and ready to support him if there is a deadlock."

In Pennsylvania the candidacy of Senator Knox is vigorously championed on the ground that no other man is so intimately identified with President Roosevelt's battle against corporation abuses, since he as Attorney-General prepared the principal weapons with which that battle has been fought. His State is solid for him, but his boom does not as yet appear to have traveled far beyond home territory.

As to Senator Foraker, "there is good reason to believe that he has no real hope of securing the nomination," says the Rochester *Post-Express*, "and that his only purpose is to prevent Secretary Taft from getting it."

Secretary Cortelyou, who loomed into sudden prominence at the time that President Roosevelt broke his silence on the third-term issue, has repudiated the rumors then circulated. "I have not," he asserts, "been a candidate for anything but the confidence of the people in the discharge of my duties as Secretary of the Treasury."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Hon. Samuel Gompers announces officially that he has suspended the law of supply and demand.—*New York Sun.*

As a result of Blue Sunday in Gotham a great many husbands have become very well acquainted with their wives and children.—*Puck.*

ALTHO not heard round the world, the shots fired at Brownsville are noteworthy for the amazing tenacity of their echoes.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

THE friendly nature of the Pacific cruise is somewhat belied by the fact that there are twenty-six mechanical pianos with the fleet.—*The New York Post.*

THE Erie is the latest railroad to devise a pension plan for employees. Pensions for disabled stockholders would meet a long-felt want.—*The New York World.*

UNDER the heading "What Women Say," a New York paper prints three short paragraphs. Evidently the editor doesn't believe in printing all he hears.—*Washington Post.*

BEFORE Senator Jeff Davis's speech got into the *Congressional Record* the proofreaders took the trouble to correct the grammar. That spoiled the speech.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

TOM WATSON advocates the immediate issue of $100,000,000 in greenbacks to tide over the financial stringency. Tom always did believe in the power of the printing-press.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

ON the same afternoon New York courts awarded $10,000 to one boy for the loss of his leg and $800 to the parents of another who was killed. It is cheaper to be thorough in New York.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

EUROPEAN EXPERT OPINION ON THE PACIFIC CRUISE

THE eyes of Europe are naturally fixt upon the fleet commanded by Admiral Evans as it starts to double Cape Horn and enter the Pacific Ocean. The enterprises of the great English circumnavigators are to be eclipsed, we are told, tho the European press in some quarters speak as forebodingly as did Nicias when the Athenian galleys set sail for their disastrous campaign against Syracuse. One English paper, the radical and antiimperialistic *Daily News* (London), somewhat gratuitously hazards the prediction that the "American fleet would crumple up and disappear" before its Japanese antagonist if ever the two nations came to blows, but the *Journal* (Paris) speaks admiringly of the undertaking of such a voyage by a transatlantic "armada," which is certainly unparalleled in naval history. The *Figaro* (Paris) thinks that Admiral Evans is going to take his time in accomplishing the cruise in the success of which there will be nothing miraculous. An eminent German naval authority, Count von Rooentlow, in answer to the questions of a representative of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, thinks it a reflection on America that the fleet is not to be revictualed and supplied with coal from ships flying the American flag. This author observes:

"The most interesting question, from a technical point of view, with regard to the American fleet is the method of supplying coal during its long voyage. The fact that nine-tenths of the colliers employed are English, and not American, ships throws an unfavorable light on the strength of the American mercantile marine. Perhaps in view of possible complications the Americans will hasten to remedy this deficiency, for in case of war between them and Japan they could not of course rely upon the support of England in this particular."

Another maritime authority of European celebrity has been talking on the same subject with one of the editors of the Paris *Temps*. This is Admiral Gervais, president of the French Naval League. He is reported to have remarked:

"I myself doubled Cape Horn in the *Triomphant* in 1880. I do not believe that the expedition commanded by Admiral Evans is likely to prove very dangerous, altho it is certain to be long and tedious. Everything will depend upon the measures that have been taken to provide revictualing and coaling facilities. . . . The voyage will certainly prove a severe test both to officers and men. If it be accomplished successfully it will afford assurance of the efficiency of the American fleet and serve as an object-lesson to the whole world."

The Russian Admiral Rohdzestvensky, who moved with such courage and resolution to meet his Trafalgar in the Japan Sea, thinks that the voyage will have a good effect on the somewhat chauvinistic spirit of Japan. Speaking to a representative of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) he declared, as reported in that paper, that, judging from his own experience, the completion of such a voyage by the large squadron commanded by Admiral Evans would certainly be a remarkable feat. Its political effect would be equally signal. In his own words:

"This voyage will not only result in rendering the fleet engaged in it a homogeneous unit, but will have still greater value from a strategic point of view. It will teach the Japanese to lower their somewhat arrogant pretensions, which indeed have already been considerably diminished since the news of the intended cruise went abroad."

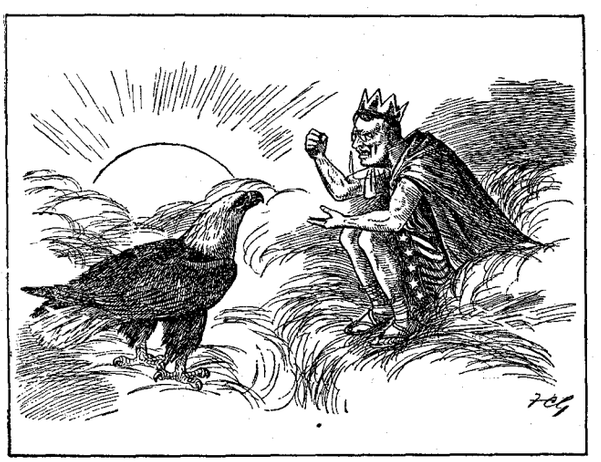
Comparing the Japanese and American fleets this experienced naval fighter remarked:

"The Japanese sailors are undoubtedly more completely trained than the Americans, but superiority still remains with the latter on account of their better and more numerous vessels."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BETTER FEELING IN INDIA

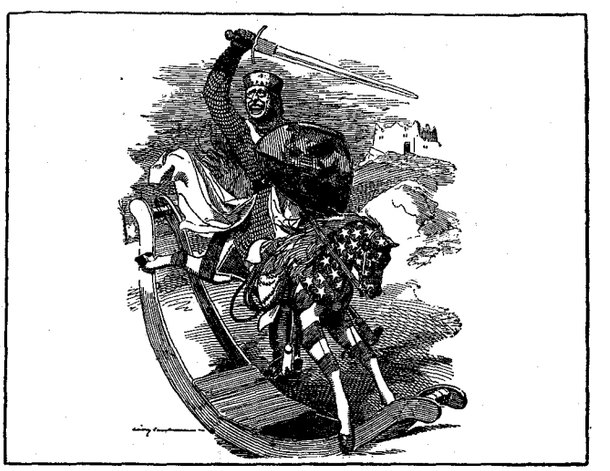
LAJPAT RAI and Ajit Singh, the two incendiary writers and speakers who have been agitating in the Punjab against English rule and who actually caused a feeling of alarm which spread throughout the Indian Empire, have been arraigned, tried, and condemned to deportation. The loyalty of the native population has, however, been so generally manifested that all the exaggerated forebodings and prophecies of a second Cawnpur massacre have been dissipated, and Mr. Morley has ordered that the two deported men be released. A correspondent of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* writes as follows about the movement with which Mr. Keir Hardie so rashly meddled:

"It is declared that the political storm is subsiding, and that the more violent leaders are discredited. The situation must have altered greatly for the better during the last few weeks, for the Government of India have found it possible to release Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, who were removed a few months ago from the



THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

JUPITER (to the American Eagle)—"Now, listen to me—keep quiet and don't flap!" —*Westminster Gazette* (London).



THE STATIONARY CRUSADER.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—"Follow me!" (or 35,000 words to that effect). —*Punch* (London).

HOW THE MESSAGE STRIKES THE BRITISH.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Punjab. Nor, so far as I know, have any conditions been attached to their release. The summary deportation of these two men from the Punjab, and their seclusion in Mandalay, somewhat inappropriately called a fort, had an excellent effect all over India, and would have been justified even if it had entailed more hardship to the offenders. As a matter of fact, they have been treated with a consideration out of proportion to their social rank, not to speak of their merits. Imagine—oh, that it were possible!—Mr. Keir Hardie secluded in York, with a comfortable house and a first-class cook, and little restriction on his liberty, and you will have a fair idea of the sufferings inflicted on his victims by Mr. Morley."

The Indian Witness (Calcutta) reports that "this action on the part of the authorities has been received with almost universal approval," and "the extremist journals do not seem to regard it in the light of a concession wrung from Government, but as the only right thing to be done." According to *The Indian Mission* (Calcutta) the burst of general indignation which forced the hand of the authorities was roused by the fact that the men never had a fair trial, but were the victims of political panic. To quote this journal:

"Had Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh been punished, after a fair trial in a court of law, no hue and cry would have proceeded from the public. If the Regulation could be applied in the case of two it could be applied in the case of others, on the mere suggestion of the secret police. This feeling aggravated the unrest after the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh from the Punjab. However, the Government will have nothing but the congratulation of the public upon the wise course it has taken in giving freedom to the two state prisoners. This is one of the acts which the Hon. Mr. Gokhale suggested to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council as the means of restoring peace and order in the country. It is to be hoped that the result of the Rawalpindi case, together with all that has transpired in connection with the arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, has brought home to the Government the administrative and political dangers of taking on trust all that proceeds from the police in this country."

Yet, declares *The Friend of India* (Calcutta), an organ of the British Government, the deportation was both justifiable and efficacious, altho it is a good sign for India that "the Government have been able to dispense with exceptional measures which, however necessary, were certainly arbitrary and consequently out of harmony with the spirit of British rule." It goes on to say:

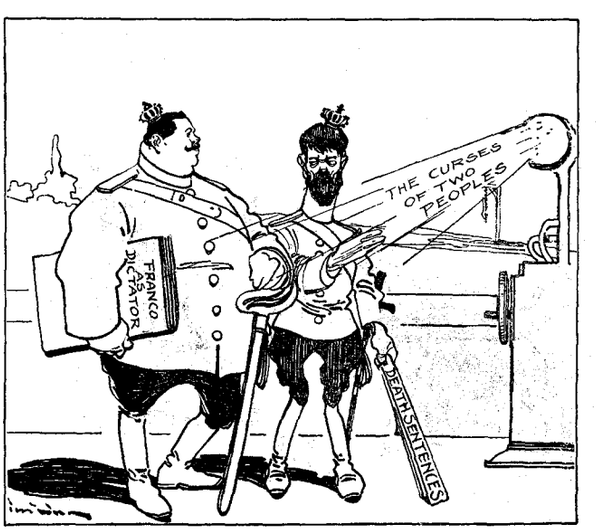
"The honorable tradition of the British constitution is that no man is to be deprived of his liberty unless he has been given a fair trial in open court. In the case of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh this safeguard of the subject was dispensed with. The deportations can not indeed be compared with those which are common in Russia. The two exiles were not smuggled away with absolute secrecy. The procedure of the Government was openly announced in the House of Commons, and the names of the exiles were made known. Further, every care has been taken to render the period of exile as little irksome as such detention can be made. We shall be much surprized if either prisoner has any complaint to make regarding his treatment while under confinement. Nor can it be denied that the swift and arbitrary exercise of power answered its purpose in a most efficient way."

A CLERICAL DOUMA

PEOPLE who are reminded of the Middle Ages by the present state of things in Russia will find a further illustration of the parallel by the ascendency the clergy are gaining, especially in the Douma. During the Middle Ages the work of political administration drifted into the hands of the archbishops and cardinals, while the successors of Peter, as a brilliant American writer puts it, eventually climbed into the throne of the Cæsars. A similar movement is now detected in Russia by a writer in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne). The invasion of the Douma by the priests is believed to be due to the slackening interest of the peasantry in politics. Three doumas have met in eighteen months, two of them to be shortly dissolved, and the third now threatened with a similar fate if it does not obey imperial orders. As a result, says the writer, all popular confidence in parliamentary government has evaporated. In the last election most of those who had votes refused to cast them. "Why should we take the trouble?" the villagers would remark; "whatever pains we take to secure the election of our own candidates, they will not fail to be cut out by the candidates of the landed proprietors." Even peasants who might have stood a chance of securing a seat in the national parliament declined nomination. The clergy, however, took an active part in the elections, and have been largely represented among the candidates chosen. In the words of the *Bibliothèque Universelle:*

"While the laity of the villages have shunned the polls, the clergy have been remarkably active during the elections. The

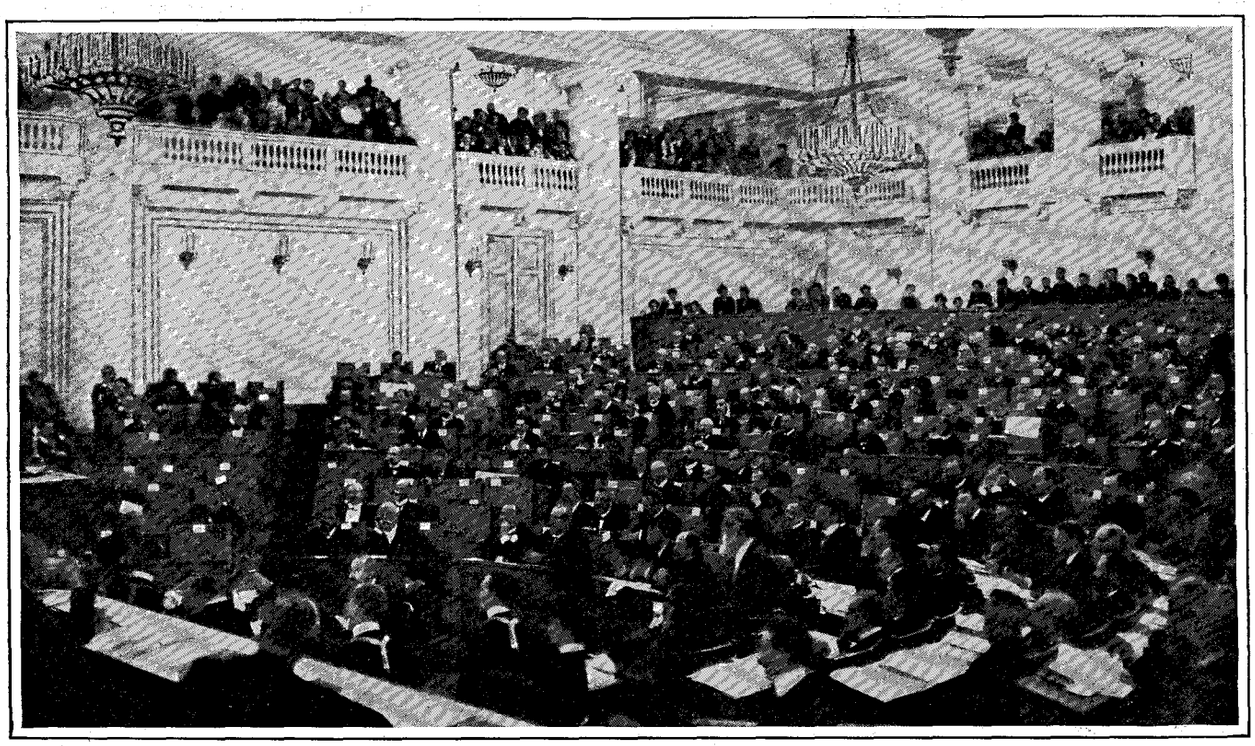
EDWARD, THE INTERNATIONAL JUGGLER.
He keeps them all in good humor.
—*Rire* (Paris).



A REAL AND AN AMATEUR AUTOCRAT.
NICHOLAS—"Don't mind 'em, Charley. After all, we are the only real rulers in Europe."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

KINGS IN CARICATURE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE THIRD DOUMA.

Assembled in the Tauris Palace and dominated by Clerical members.

priests have actually omitted the saying of mass on Sundays, in order to vote and canvass during that day, the legal election day. It need scarcely be said that the civil and ecclesiastical authorities have encouraged this political zeal. The high-church dignitaries kept watch over the elections and directed the voters in such terms as 'Send up delegates who stand for an autocratic and absolute Czar; refuse your vote to those flatterers and liars who call themselves the party of liberty. If you vote for them they will give the country into the hands of Jews, and then the Russians will be made slaves to these strangers.'"

The clergy have yielded to the commands of those in authority and have not only voted for the representatives of bureaucracy and autocracy, but have accepted nomination and election by their party. It can not but be seen, this writer adds, that the priests of Russia are absolutely uninfluenced by any desire to emancipate their country and their countrymen from the blind and crippling influence of a Byzantine autocracy. As their aim is neither to promote the introduction of a monarchy limited by the authority of a parliament nor to associate themselves with those who represent a reactionary monarchism, nor yet to carry out the agrarian reforms hazily outlined and promised by Nicholas II., they practically constitute a party of themselves, a party in opposition to all existing phases of Russian parliamentary opinion. We read further:

"The lower clergy have been so exceedingly busy over the elections that they have in many instances neglected to collect their autumnal tithe, which is legally theirs in every agricultural district. Indeed, the third Douma, from the large number of priests who sit in it, looks more like a church synod than a civil parliament. It is somewhat difficult to see how these clerical members will serve the purpose of the landowners, as priests generally side with peasants. A representative of the *Messager d'Europe* who attended an election meeting in a certain village tells us that few landed proprietors were present, and that the priests were especially active there in urging their own rights, for their financial condition was by no means one to be envied. Most of the orators of the Douma have thought it desirable to form themselves into an independent party. They criticize with impartial severity the program of the Octobrists and of the Monarchists, and if the third Douma does not know either Cadets or Socialists, it is probable that the great party of opposition will be formed by the clergy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SOCIALIST REASSURES THE BRITISH

THE Socialist scare in England has reached such proportions that one of the dread sect rises to comfort the threatened population. Socialism is not so bad as it is painted, he explains, and, anyway, there is no immediate likelihood of its getting into the saddle. Socialism is no enemy to the state, to the home, or to patriotism, and altho the spread of Socialism in England is an acknowledged fact, its danger, if danger it be, is much exaggerated by the Conservatives, says S. H. Swinney in *The Positivist Review* (London). The losses of the last general election were largely restricted to the agricultural districts, and in order to induce the average man who does not love Conservatism to turn from Liberalism, the Conservatives, we are told, raise the cry that the present Liberal Parliament is favoring Socialism, and Socialism preaches "class-war," the abolition of marriage, and the futility of patriotism. Mr. Swinney, altho a thoroughgoing Socialist, admits that in any case Socialism is not likely to have much immediate success in England. "For better, or worse," he declares, "we are as far as ever from the realization of the Socialist Utopia."

But Socialism, he proceeds to say, is a menace neither to the state nor the family. Attacks on marriage have been made by all extremists whether Socialist or Individualist. In his own words:

"Socialism, by its policy of industrial nationalization, tends to increase the power of the state; but by its proposed union of the workers of all countries, it tends to soften national animosities. Tho its patriotism would take a different form from that of earlier ages, it could still exist. But it is the family, we are told, that is in especial danger. The Socialist state will overshadow it and deprive it of its functions. But considering how much the family has already suffered, and is suffering, from our plutocratic organization of industry, and from that result of its search for cheap labor—the economic independence of women—it is curious that we are so sensitive to these problematic dangers of the future. It is further urged that eminent Socialists have attacked marriage. It is true, and so did eminent Individualists when theirs was the revolutionary creed. Advanced parties are always troubled with those who desire changes in the accepted canons of sexual morality,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

both because the more logical revolutionary minds tend to be revolutionary all round, and because the advocates of these changes hope to find a hearing and a platform among revolutionists. But I do not know that Socialists have been more plagued than other advanced reformers in the past. Attacks on marriage form no essential part of the Socialistic propaganda."

IMPOSSIBILITY OF WAR WITH JAPAN

THE subject of war between the United States and Japan has not been dropt by the European press, and is handled with considerable care and judgment by Mr. von Brandt in the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin). In his opinion such a struggle is at present beyond the bounds of possibility. Japan, according to this writer, lies crippled with debts which she incurred in the defeat of a wealthier antagonist, and the United States has neither naval supplies nor bases of naval warfare on her Pacific coast sufficient to carry on, or even to venture upon, a struggle with a Far-East antagonist. The unpreparedness of the American Navy, we are told, is shown by the delay with which Admiral Evans has collected and started his fleet. The influence of the Powers which prevented Japan obtaining an indemnity from Russia has left the Mikado's Government in a condition of absolute helplessness. A Japanese loan is something almost impossible to float. Speaking of the unpreparedness of the United States for a naval war this writer observes:

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

"Why, yes, bless you. We are the best friends in the world."
—*Pasquino* (Rome).

"The United States are, at this present moment, but ill prepared for a war in the Pacific. They do not possess any naval base there. Nor have they a fleet of sufficient size, even if they were willing to leave their Atlantic coast without protection. In any case it would be to their interest to postpone a naval struggle in the Pacific at least until the Panama Canal is completed, however inevitable they consider such a struggle to be. They must delay that struggle at least until they have built all the necessary arsenals and magazines upon the Pacific coast."

While the Japanese are well equipped in regard to their navy and their dock-yards, as well as in their supply and storage of ammunition, they are inferior to the Americans in the matter of the genuine sinews of war, hard cash. As our authority puts it:

"The Japanese are infinitely better prepared than their rivals in the muniments of war. But they are deficient in the principal thing, and that is money. The Japanese made war with Russia principally on borrowed capital. They were supported by the hope of a rich indemnity from Russia, of which the judgment of the Powers deprived them, altho they had received such an indemnity from China. It is not very probable that their English alliance will guarantee any assistance to the Japanese in fighting the Americans."

The financial affairs of Japan are in a very shaky condition, in a worse condition indeed than this country ever experienced. In the United States currency may run short, but the Treasury has never been drained. Of the financial condition of Japan this writer remarks:

"Finances in Japan have passed through an earthquake. The threatened collapse of the Tokyo exchange is something actually unheard of in our epoch, where financial panics are not unknown. It is calculated that $30,000,000 in the value of securities were lost during the recent crisis. The memory of the frightful financial catastrophe which befell Japan in 1896, added to the more recent depreciation, renders foreign capitalists very shy about making loans to the adventurous Japs. The financial position of the Mikado's Government, in spite of the way in which the last budget deficiency was met, is by no means brilliant. The attempts to float a loan for the Japanese railroad in Manchuria ended in dismal failure."

These are plain and very practical facts, and altho Japan has built ships and whipt Russia she is practically of no account upon the European exchanges. As this judicious writer remarks:

"The condition of things which we have outlined ought to act as a cold douche upon the hotheads of Nippon, and should also influence the public opinion and the press of other countries. It is of course impossible to deny that many storm clouds are gathering on the Pacific horizon, yet we may feel assured that unless something unforeseen takes place, the considerations which we have just dwelt upon are guaranties of many peaceful years. Yet we must not be blind to the fact that the serious anti-Japanese outrages which have taken place in California may issue in some unexpected crisis. The temperament of the Japanese is excitable, like that of the Americans. The Japanese are proud and venturesome. These moral aspects of the question are very important, so important indeed as to give all friends of peace serious grounds for thoughtfulness." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A COUNTER-THRUST AT HARDEN—Maximilian Harden's fame was made by attacking some of the proudest names in the German Empire; but in so doing he has raised his own name to a point where it is a stroke of journalism to attack him. This chance is seized by *The Fortnightly Review* (London), which goes for the camarilla-smasher thus:

"Maximilian Harden, now a man of forty-six, is one of the most effective and least responsible personalities now living. He imagines himself the anti-Kaiser, as Julian might have imagined himself the anti-Christ. Through all his work there runs that vein of brilliant charlatanism usually required for the overwhelming immediate successes which resemble those of the footlights. His little buff weekly, *Die Zukunft*, is more original and more dreaded than any other periodical in the world. But this is not chiefly because he is the Heine of journalism—a term more exact than might seem at first glance—but because he is a human stiletto invisibly driven by Bismarck's dead hand. His beginnings were enigmatical, and his own name is Witkowski. As it is Treitschke's Slav blood that flames in that great historian's worship of German power, it is Harden's Slav blood which makes the extremism he affects the caricature of German patriotism. In early life he was on the stage, and showed himself later a born dramatic critic. It is essentially what he is yet. Thus his own name, as sometimes happens with actors, has become less real to him than his assumed one. The histrionic method has become with him first nature. But let there be no mistake about the quality of the histrionics."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

DECIMAL SYSTEMS IN CHINA

THAT Chinese systems of measurement are simpler than our own is pointed out by a correspondent of *Cosmos* (Paris, September 28). Writing from Zi-ka-wei, he says that if we are to believe the learned Hoang, the decimalization of time measurement is no great novelty. This scholar's work on the Chinese calendar tells us that the ancient Chinese formerly divided the day into ten equal hours or *che*. Each of these contained 144 of our minutes. It was only after 104 B.C. that astronomers divided the day into 12 *che*, each the double of one of our hours. The writer is plainly of the opinion that we would do better to copy China's system of measurement than to impose our system on them, and he seems to have a special grudge against Anglo-Saxon methods. After speaking of the Chinese division of the day into ten *che*, he continues:

"Another decimal division of the day, in which it was divided into 100 *ko*, survived this reform by many centuries, since it was in use up to 1670, when the Emperor Kang Hi reduced the number of *ko* to 96, or 8 to the hour, thus identifying them with the Western quarter-hour.

"How is this? Has China twice taken a retrograde step by coming nearer to us? Or shall we see the Occident adopting the day of 10 *che* and 100 *ko*? It would only remain to complete the system by giving to the *ko* 10 minutes instead of 15. These minutes would have 90 of our seconds and might well be also divided into 10 and 100. Why not? There is much question in China of adopting the European calendar, but assuredly not because it is a good one.

"In passing, when a Chinese asks why we have months of 28 and 31 days, when we know very well that a lunation is 29½ days, it is rather disagreeable to have to answer that Numa Pompilius was afraid of fever and that Octavius Augustus was jealous of Julius Cæsar.

"Another little remark. One of the objections brought up against the decimal system by Anglo-Saxon manufacturers is that it does not lend itself well to binary division, which is the most natural of all forms.

"Many centuries before the English dreamed of regularizing, if I may so speak, the multiples and submultiples of their inch, millions of Chinese divided their *yu* into 10 fathoms (chang), the fathom into 10 feet, the foot into 10 inches, the inch into 10 lines, and so on, without appearing to be particularly inconvenienced.

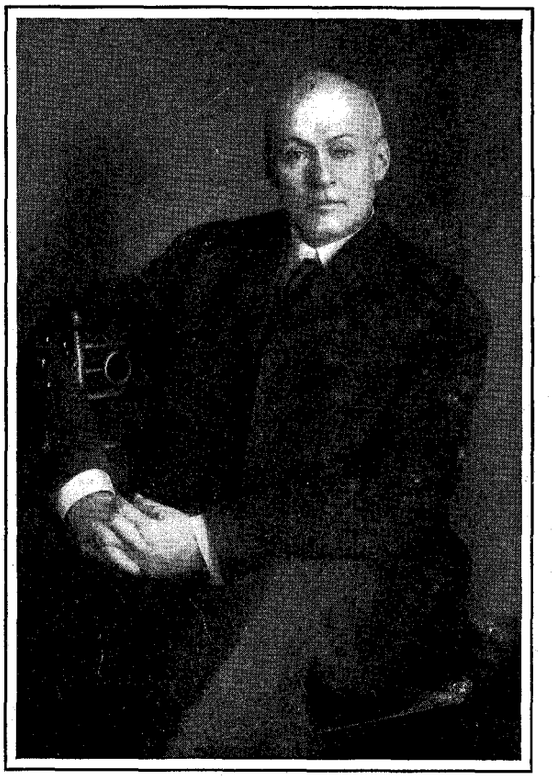
"As to the terrible division by two, where the decimal system is said to fail, I do not know how things are managed elsewhere, but this is what I hear said in my own neighborhood.

"For a half, they say, for example: 'half a foot.'

"For a quarter, they say: 'two-and-half inches.'

"For an eighth, they say: 'an inch, two lines, and a half.' . . . .

"Altho I am not familiar with Anglo-Saxon shops, we may well believe that their workmen have sufficient intelligence to understand this way of speaking. But, on the other hand, it is doubtful whether the Chinese, accustomed to simple and uniform multiples, would succeed in remembering that the chain contains 22 yards, the perch 5½ yards, the yard 3 feet, the foot 12 inches, etc. Perhaps they might even find it hard to understand how 22, 5½, and 3 are all easily divisible by two."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



DR. ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Who suggests better ways for aiding the boy to find his place in the world's work.

SELECTION AND SCHOLARSHIP

THE part played by selective processes in all natural changes, and in many artificial ones, is now thoroughly realized by scientific men. If an operation is to be performed on a certain number of objects, it is important that those best adapted to it shall be selected for the purpose. The bearing of this on education is pointed out in *The Educational Review* (New York, November) in an article on "Selective Education" by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library. The writer reminds us that when we speak of a student's being "put through the mill," we must not forget that a mill sifts as well as grinds. He writes:

"In a given community it is not only desirable that a certain number of men should be trained to do a specified kind of work, but it is even more desirable that these should be the men that are best fitted to do this work. . . . There is a place for every man in the world, and it is the educator's business to see that he reaches it, if not by formative, then by selective processes. This selection is badly made in our present state of civilization. It depends to a large extent upon circumstances remote from the training itself—upon caprice, either that of the person to be trained or of his parents, upon accidents of birth or situation, upon a thousand irrelevant things; but in every case there are elements present in the training itself that aid in determining it. A young man begins to study medicine, and he finds that his physical repulsion for work in the dissecting-room can not be overcome. He abandons the study and by doing so eliminates an unfit person. A boy who has no head for figures enters a business college. He can not get his diploma, and the community is spared one bad bookkeeper. Certainly in some instances, possibly in all, technical and professional schools that are noted for the excellence of their product are superior not so much because they have better methods of training, but because their material is of better quailty, owing to selection exercised either purposely, or automatically, or perhaps by some chance. The same is true of colleges. Of two institutions with the same curriculum and equally able instructors, the one with the widest reputation will turn out the best graduates because it attracts abler men from a wider field. This is true even in such a department as athletics. To him that hath shall be given. This is purely an automatic selective effect."

It would appear desirable, the author thinks, to dwell more upon selective features in education to ascertain what they are and how they work, and to control and dispose them with more care. At present the selective features of our education he finds to be chiefly exclusive—intended to bar out the unfit, as in a test by examination. We need also something to attract the fit. Some children stay in school a year, others two or three, a few go through college. Yet those who stay for the shorter time are often far better qualified to take the longer courses than some of those who are forced to go through the university. Selection here is imperfect. Dr. Bostwick calls attention in particular to the part that may be played by the public library in selective education. He says:

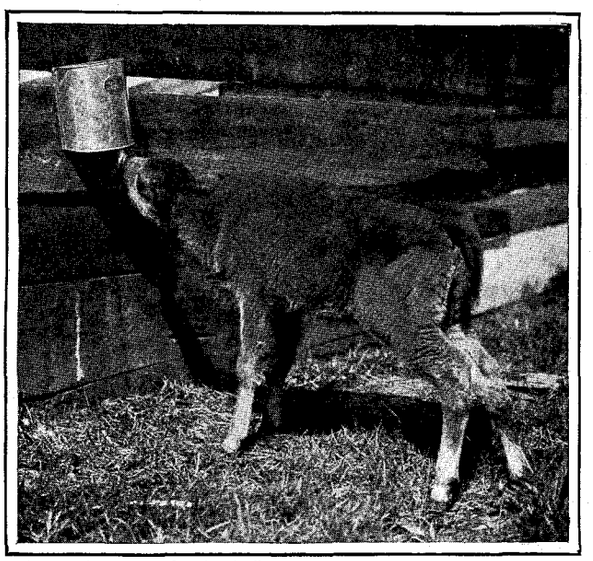
"Access to other books than text-books is an aid to selection

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

both qualitative and quantitative. Books may serve as samples. To take an extreme case, a boy who had no knowledge whatever of the nature of law or medicine would certainly not be competent to choose between them in selecting a profession, and a month spent in a library where there were books on both subjects would certainly operate to lessen his incompetence. Probably it would not be rash to assert that with free access to books, under proper guidance, both before and during a course of training, the persons who begin that course will include more of the fit and those who finish it will include less of the unfit, than without such access..

"Let us consider one or two concrete examples. A college boy has the choice of several different courses. He knows little of them, but thinks that one will meet his needs. He elects it and finds too late that he is wasting his time. Another boy, whose general reading has been sufficient to give him some superficial knowledge of the subject-matter in all the courses, sees clearly which will benefit him, and profits by that knowledge.

"Again, a boy, full of the possibilities that would lead him to appreciate the best in literature, has gained his knowledge of it from a teacher who looks upon a literary masterpiece only as something to be dissected. The student has been disgusted instead of inspired, and his whole life has been deprived of one of



Courtesy of "Country Life in America."

"BUFFALO CALVES MAY BE BROUGHT UP ON COW'S MILK."

the purest and most uplifting of all influences. Had he been brought up in a library where he could make literary friends and develop literary enthusiasms, his course with the dry-as-dust teacher would have been only an unpleasant incident, instead of the wrecking of a part of his intellectual life.

"Still again, a boy on a farm has vague aspirations. He knows that he wants a broader horizon, to get away from his cramped environment—that is about all. How many boys, impelled by such feelings, have gone out into the world with no clear idea of what they are fitted to do, or even what they really desire! To how many others has the companionship of a few books meant the opening of a peep-hole, through which, dimly perhaps, but none the less really, have been descried definite possibilities, needs, and opportunities!

"To all of these youths books have been selective aids merely—they have added little or nothing to the actual training whose extent and character they have served to point out. Such cases, which it would be easy to multiply, illustrate the value of books in the selective functions of training. To assert that they exercise such a function is only another way of saying that a mind orients itself by the widest contact with other minds."

The books to be used in this way, should be in a public, rather than a school-room, collection, the writer thinks, so that they may be used throughout the student's lifetime. He says:

"The general collection of books should be outside of the school, because the boy is destined to spend most of his life outside of the school. His education by no means ends with his graduation. The agents that operate to develop and change him will be at work so long as he lives, and it is desirable that the book should be one of these. If he says good-by to the book when he leaves school, that part of his training is likely to be at an end. If he uses, in connection with, and parallel to, his formal education a general collection of books outside of the school, he will continue to use it after he leaves school. And even so far as the special class-room library is concerned, it must be evident that a large general collection of books that may be drawn upon freely is a useful supplement. For the teacher's professional use, the larger the collection at his disposal the better. A sum of money spent by the city in improving and making adequate the pedagogical section of its public library, particularly in the department of circulation, will be expended to greater advantage than many times the amount devoted to a large number of small collections on the same subjects in schools."

THE FIGHT TO SAVE THE BUFFALO

HASTY writers often lament the "extinction" of the buffalo—the noblest of our wild animals. This animal, properly called the American bison, is not extinct, but he is rapidly becoming so, and will soon be so in fact unless protected. He is valuable, and unscrupulous hunters will kill off the few remaining hundreds unless measures are taken to preserve them and facilitate their increase. Under the title given above, Ernest Harold Baynes contributes an article on this subject to *Country Life in America* (New York, January). Mr. Baynes believes that the bison, which he calls "our national animal," should compel our interest simply because he is one of the most remarkable wild creatures of modern times; altho to us he is much more than this. We read:

"In the first place, he is typically American, and stands out from all the rest of our animals, a rugged, picturesque figure in the history of our country. Famous in song and legend, his story is inseparable from the story of the Indian, and of our pioneers and early settlers. Moreover, we owe him a deep debt of gratitude for the great part he played in the winning of the West. . . . . .

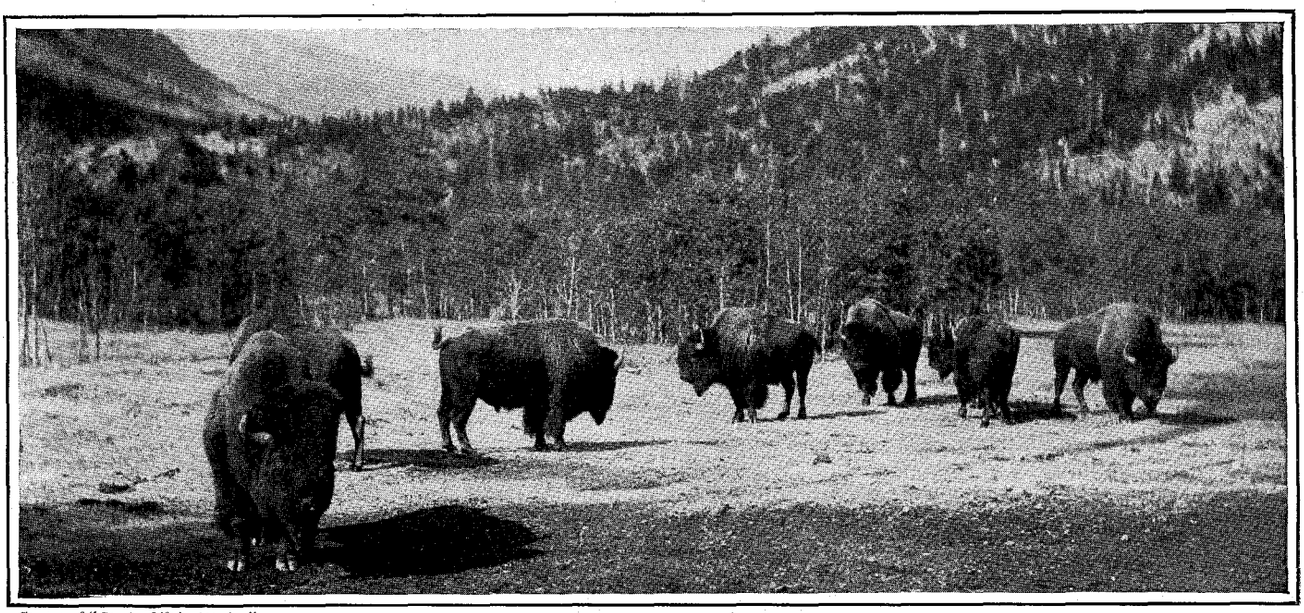
"Much as the Indians are indebted to the 'shaggy wild ox,' the white man's debt is scarcely less. From the day when Cortez and his men first saw the buffalo in the menagerie of King Montezuma, nearly four hundred years ago, that debt has been growing. Thousands upon thousands of the early settlers of our country, and of those who crossed the plains before the days of the railroad, were saved from bitter hardship and in many cases from death itself, by the food, clothing, and fuel provided by the vast herds whose range covered one-third of the entire continent of North America, and extended from the Great Slave Lake to Mexico, and from Western New York to beyond the Great Divide.

"And how have we repaid our debt? No good American can hear the answer without a feeling of shame. As soon as the great transcontinental railroads were opened and gave easy access to the plains, we permitted hordes of men, many of them from the lower strata of society, to overrun the ranges, and by a series of massacres never equaled by any people since the world began, to reduce a race of splendid animals, numbering several millions, to a handful so pitifully small that for a time it was thought to be practically extinct. The barbarous brutality practised in accomplishing the final slaughters is almost beyond belief. When the buffaloes had, from long persecution, become extremely difficult to approach, the hunters kept fires blazing all night along the river banks, and guarded every water-hole, well knowing that sooner or later the tortured creatures would be driven to face even the deadly rifles in a desperate effort to slake their thirst. And when, after braving a withering fire, the last gaunt remnant stood to their bellies in the water, fiercely sucking in their last long draft, they were shot where they stood, and the firing ceased only when there was nothing more to shoot."

There is yet a chance, Mr. Baynes assures us, to save the survivors of the race, and not sentimental reasons alone should govern us, for the buffalo is a really valuable animal, in many different ways. He goes on:

"It is hard for the writer to look at the famous old buffalo from a purely commercial standpoint, but if it must be done, there is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Courtesy of "Country Life in America."

BUFFALO IN THE CANADIAN NATIONAL PARK AT BANFF, ALBERTA.

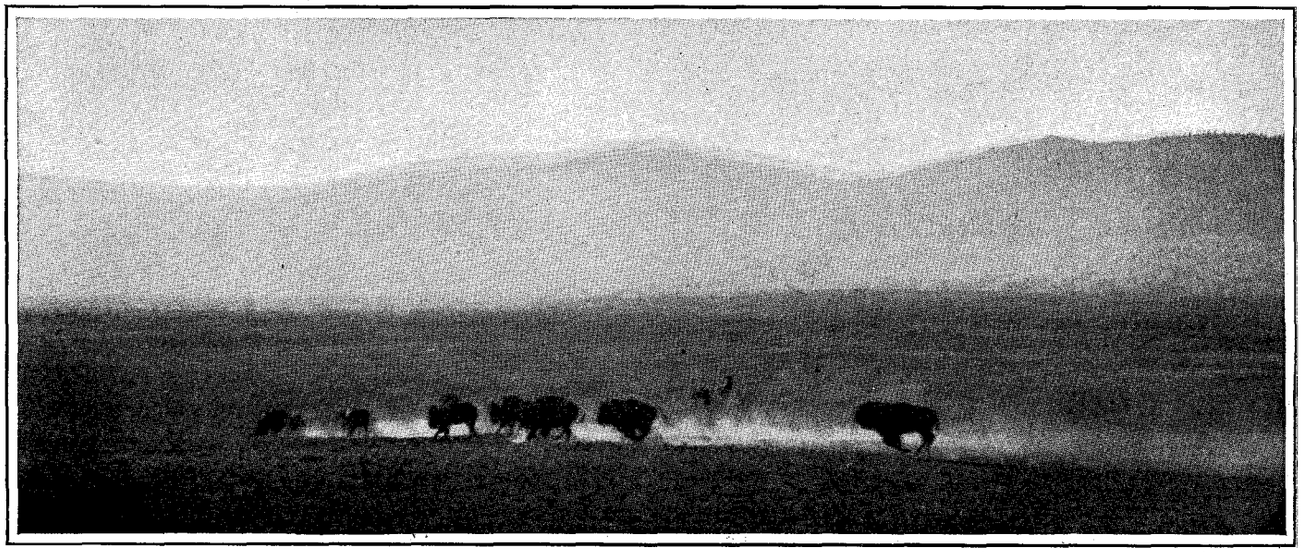
This herd includes the thirty-seven-year-old patriarch, Sir Donald Banff.

little doubt that he is one of the most valuable animals in the world to-day. On the hoof he is worth $300 on an average, and Michel Pablo, until lately the owner of the famous herd which grazed the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, has recently made his fortune by selling his animals to the Canadian Government at about that figure.

"With a fairly large range, the buffalo should prove a most profitable farm animal, for, as an expert recently remarked, 'there is no other animal worth as much which can be produced so easily and at so small a cost.' He is easier to rear and less expensive to feed than a domestic ox, his flesh very closely resembles ordinary beef, and his robe alone is worth as much as two or three good cows. Then, buffaloes bear a heavy coat of wool, which ordinarily they shed on the range during the spring; with proper equipment they might be sheared as sheep are sheared and the product sent to market. The writer has had the wool tested in the mills, and it is stronger, grade for grade, than sheep's wool, felts beautifully, is very warm, and wears like iron. A pair of gloves, knitted from this material and worn for six months, were subjected to all sorts of rough usage, yet apparently they were about as good as on the day they were made.

"That buffalo calves may be readily brought up on cow's milk, as domestic calves are reared, the writer knows from personal experience, as he has reared a number of them. They should, however, be taken from their mothers when not over two weeks old; otherwise they become too wild to be easily managed. When taken young in this way, they may be broken to harness or the yoke; the writer has tried this experiment, too, and has a buffalo team nearly three years old, which he has driven repeatedly at agricultural fairs and even on the streets of a city. They are much faster than domestic oxen, by actual test, and apparently much stronger. When just a year old they drew a heavy little cart, with two men in it, fifteen miles over some of the roughest and steepest mountain roads in New Hampshire."

There are now, the writer tells us, about 2,000 buffaloes in existence—1,000 in the United States, nearly as many in Canada, and the rest in Europe, in zoological gardens. The largest herd comprizes about 450 head, and ranges the Peace River country in Canada. The only other wild herd is the small one of about 20 in Yellowstone Park. The largest herd in the United States is on



Courtesy of "Country Life in America."

THE BUFFALO IN HIS OWN COUNTRY.

Where once there were millions there are now scores.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Austin Corbin's Blue Mountain estate, in New Hampshire, comprizing 175 head, and there are numerous other privately-owned herds of 25 or more, most of them for sale. The increase of the Corbin herd, which, starting with 35 head seventeen years ago, could have numbered ten times as many now if it had not been depleted, shows what may be done with the buffalo under proper conditions. Something also is being done in the way of crossing the buffalo with domestic cattle, producing what are known as "cattaloes," but this, of course, is not saving the buffalo. A desire to do so has led to the organization of the American Bison Society, whose work is thus outlined by the writer:

"The first thing this organization did was to find out whether in the opinions of the leading experts of the country, it was a possible thing to revive the race from the few scattered bands which remained. These experts were unanimous in the opinion that the buffalo could be preserved and that it would increase indefinitely, if a number of small herds were established under State or United States Government auspices, on as many suitable ranges, in widely separated parts of the country. It was pointed out that buffaloes were hardy animals, and that in practically every case where they had been given a reasonable chance, they had thrived and increased with remarkable persistence.

"The New York Zoological Society was approached, and generously responded by presenting to the United States Government a herd of fifteen buffaloes to be established in the Wichita Forest and Game Preserve in Oklahoma, providing the Government would fence a suitable area and maintain the herd. Congress at the following session appropriated $15,000 for the fence; the fence was erected, and last autumn the little band was established on a splendid range, selected by a member of both the New York Zoological and American Bison Societies, entirely with respect to its suitability as a permanent home for buffaloes.

"The society is now seeking to establish another herd under the auspices of the Federal Government, on a range to be fenced on the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana. The State governments, too, will be given every opportunity to help in this movement by establishing herds of their own."

DANGERS OF SWIMMING

WHY does sudden death sometimes overwhelm even skilful and experienced swimmers under circumstances that do not seem in any way abnormal? In addition to the popular and vague diagnosis of "cramps," numerous explanations have been put forward, such as heart failure, syncope, nausea and vomiting, rupture of an ear-drum, and the effect of entering the water shortly after a meal. These, says a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, November 30) "are all more or less indefinite and leave a great deal to the imagination." Revenstorf in the *Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift* (November 5) points out what may be the true explanation. Says *The Record:*

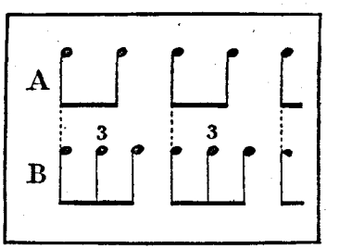
"Du Bois Reymond has already shown that the effect of simple immersion in deep water is to increase the energy output necessary for respiration by about 10 per cent., while the very active muscular exercise attending the act of swimming greatly augments the tax on the respiratory muscles which are then called up to do at least 50 per cent. more work than when the body is at rest on land. Müller has found that the pulmonary intake during swimming is 51 liters per minute as opposed to 42 liters during mountain-climbing. This increased tax in the respiratory capacity, together with the very active muscular exertion in which good swimmers are apt to indulge, when combined with a third factor, that of gastric distention, is considered by Revenstorf sufficient to explain many instances of apparently inexplicable drowning. If the stomach is distended with food, fluid, or gas, the effect of the increased pressure on the surface of the body in impeding the movements of the diaphragm is greatly augmented and respiratory failure can occur without the victim's having received any warning of the impending collapse. Revenstorf describes several cases in which no abnormality could be found to explain the sudden death, but the stomach was more or less distended with food, and while all the swimmers who die suddenly while in the water undoubtedly do not do so as the consequence of bathing too soon after eating, the author's argument is a cogent reason for adhering to the old rule not to enter the water until an hour or two after the last meal."

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE OF MUSIC

THE student of music usually accepts the facts of harmony and discord as he finds them, without attempting to account for them. Investigation of this kind belongs properly to the theory of acoustics. In *La Nature* (Paris, November 23) Mr. Gandillot, in an article entitled "Music Explained," endeavors, in a few words, to show why certain sounds are agreeable when made together, while certain others are disagreeable, and how musical theory is based on considerations of this kind. The article is a condensation of the author's "Essay on the Scale" (Paris, 1906). Mr. Gandillot lays down the following as a basic principle: "The musician loves to associate sounds whose vibratory motions are in simple ratios." Of this he says:

"At first sight this principle would appear plausible, because, when physicists study the pairs of sounds giving the intervals of the octave, fifth, fourth, third, etc., they find that the corresponding vibration numbers form such ratios as $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{4}{3}$, etc. The principle will appear still more plausible when we examine the nature of a musical sound.

"When a tuning-fork gives normal A, it executes 435 vibrations per second, each of which, heard alone, would be only a shock, a noise, and not a musical sound. It is the repetition of these noises, impressing the ear at the rate of 435 pulsations a second, that causes the definite sensation of the sound called A. . . . Such a sound is only a series of pulsations striking the ear-drum in regular and rapid cadence. Having noted this, let us now examine what condition should be satisfied by two series of sounds that they should harmonize, and let us consider two instruments of any kind, or even two toothed wheels, making at the same time, one of them (A) sounds in pairs and the other (B) sounds in groups of three (see diagram).



"We know that these can be executed together, the unity of measure being sufficiently maintained, provided at the beginning of each group the sounds A and B are made simultaneously. This supposes that time is kept and that the sounds B and A keep exactly the ratio $\frac{3}{2}$. . . . In other words, whether noises in series are made so slowly as to be perceived separately, or so rapidly as to be fused into a continued tone, it is always necessary that the series should form a simple ratio in order that their mutual dependence may be perceived, recognized, and appreciated. In the slow series we have in the one case harmony of rhythm, in the other *charivari;* in the rapid series, we have musical harmony or discord. . . . . .

"If we define the scale as a group of sounds that make with one of them (the key-note) ratios sufficiently simple for the mind to grasp them easily, and if we then strive to form all possible scales, we shall get, in the first place, a scale of maximum richness, identical with the chromatic scale of the artists, and two scales of minimum consonance modeled on the tones *do mi sol* and *la do mi*—that is to say, corresponding to the two perfect accords of our musical system. Proceeding then methodically between these two extreme types (12 and 3 tones) we form successively all known scales, notably the Chinese modes, each of five notes, our scales of seven notes, those of antiquity, the tones of the plain-song, etc. At the same time it will be easy for us to foresee the principal styles in which music may be written . . . and the various formulated laws of treatises on harmony."

Going on in this way, the writer considers transformations from one key to another, "neutral points," or the points where a sudden shifting of the key is acceptable to the ear, and the differences between the pitch of certain notes (as *a* sharp and *b* flat) that are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

represented by the same key on keyboard instruments; and he finds that they are all explicable by reference to principles already laid down.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"AND YET IT MOVES"

THESE words, said to have been muttered in a low voice by Galileo after his formal recantation of his doctrine of the earth's rotation, are apparently not accepted, at their face value, by all scientific men. We have occasionally heard the statement that the geocentric theory explains the facts quite as well as the heliocentric, and that the acceptance of the latter rests only on the grounds of its simplicity. An eminent French mathematician, Poincaré, goes further and asserts that this simplicity exists only when we consider the physical phenomena of motion; so far as it is regarded merely geometrically, as is the case in the science of kinematics, one explanation is as good as another. The question would seem to be largely one of words and definitions. It is thus formulated by Mr. Montcheuil in an article on "The Principle of Inertia" in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* (Louvain, Belgium, October 20). Speaking of Poincaré's opinion, this writer says:

"He admits that the earth rotates, and he asserts that he places this truth on the same ground as one of Euclid's postulates, or the existence of exterior objects. True, the meaning that he gives to these two affirmations is not perhaps that of other people. They explain, he says, a number of facts incomparably greater than that explained by the contrary affirmations. It is thus more convenient to hold one opinion than the other. The hypothesis of the earth's rotation also explains numerous physical phenomena that remain unaccounted for on the contrary hypothesis. The former is thus physically truer than the latter. On the other hand, says the eminent mathematician, there is no such thing as absolute space; of the two propositions 'The earth rotates' and 'The earth does not rotate,' one is thus no more true kinematically than the other. To affirm either and deny the other in a kinematic sense would be to assert the existence of absolute space. We have tried to set forth as faithfully as possible the author's idea, and we may sum it up in the following proposition:

"The assertion that the earth rotates, and its contradictory, are equally true in a kinematic sense; physically, the former is more true than the latter.

"Poincaré explains why he distinguishes between the kinematic and the physical solution of the problem. He does not believe in the existence of absolute space and consequently he denies that of absolute motion. All motion is therefore only relative. We may thus regard arbitrarily either the sky as moving with relation to the earth or the earth in relation to the sky without one point of view being any more true than the other; and according as I choose one or the other I shall say 'The sky moves' or 'The earth moves.' Such is the kinematic solution to which we are led by *a priori* reasoning.

"On the other hand, observation comes in and shows a series of phenomena such as the flattening of the earth at the poles, which relative motion can not explain. The hypothesis of the earth's rotation establishes a natural connection between these phenomena. The author concludes that it is more 'true'—by which he apparently means only 'more convenient'—to say 'the earth turns' than to say 'the sky turns.' But now we are speaking in a physical sense.

"This solution does not seem to have fully satisfied its inventor. He calls the problem 'a very important and somewhat troublesome question.'"

Is there anything further to be said on the subject? Mr. de Montcheuil agrees that there is no such thing as "absolute" space, which was Leibnitz's view, as opposed to that of Sir Isaac Newton. This is still a moot point among philosophers. If space is not absolute, neither is motion; that is, if there were only one body in existence, the terms "rest" and "motion" applied to it would mean nothing. Bodies move relatively to each other. The author goes further and asserts that two "isolated" bodies can have no determinate distance of separation. This would seem to be a truism, because the existence of a "distance" brings the bodies at once into mutual relationship, and they are not "isolated." Here we seem to be getting into very cloudy regions of metaphysics. Further, he refuses to accept Poincaré's distinction between the "kinematic" and "physical" points of view. Physical bodies can not be in relative motion, he asserts, without the occurrence of physical phenomena. The latter, he says, are inseparable from motion. Hence he goes on to develop an interesting tho heterodox theory of motion, holding that the energy of a moving body is a necessary factor in maintaining it in movement. The presence of this theory in a reputable French scientific publication is a fresh instance of the tolerance of French scientific men. The editor expressly states in a foot-note that the responsibility for it rests entirely with the author. It would appear, however, that if it is impossible to consider motion under any other than a physical aspect, and if the rotation of the earth is "physically" more probable than that of the sky, orthodox astronomy may rest secure. The subject, however, belongs rather to metaphysics, and would appear to be largely one of definitions. There is no dispute about observed facts.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GRAVITY AND RADIOACTIVITY

A CURIOUS connection between the action of radium and gravity has recently been studied by Mme. Curie, one of the discoverers of this substance. Professor Curie noted several years ago that when the so-called radium emanation was contained in a jar whose sides were covered with phosphorescent material, the glow caused by the action of the emanation took place at the bottom of the jar, and that it shifted when the jar was reversed, precisely as if the emanation fell to the bottom of the jar like a gravitating substance, which it evidently would not do if it had the properties of a gas, as generally supposed. Curie believed that the phenomenon was due to dust-particles floating in the jar, which were made radioactive by the emanation, and which would of course sink slowly to the bottom. Mme. Curie describes her experiments in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Paris Academy of Sciences. Our translation is from an abstract in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 28). Says this paper:

"Induced radioactivity behaves like a solid substance formed in a state of extreme division within the gas containing the emanation. . . . We may ask how this substance is capable of forming in the gas masses sufficiently large to acquire the speed of fall shown by the phenomenon under consideration. It might be supposed that the centers of agglomeration are dust-particles suspended in the gas. The presence of gas is indispensable; the phenomenon of 'fall' does not show itself when the pressure is reduced. Experiments were accordingly made in air as dust-free as possible . . . and the phenomenon neither disappeared nor was notably altered. . . . . .

"It was proved, on the other hand, that the presence of water vapor is necessary. . . . When the air is perfectly dry, the phenomenon either does not occur or is sensibly reduced. . . . The same results are obtained in carbonic-acid gas or in pure hydrogen. They are produced when the gas is moist, but not when it is dry."

It would thus seem certain that the apparent gravitation of the radioactive influence, whatever it may be, is not due to falling dust-particles. Further investigation may clear the matter up, but at present it seems to be another of those mysteries of which the phenomena connected with radium and radioactivity have been so fruitful.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"AN English contracting firm engaged upon the construction of harbor work in Rotterdam, Holland," says *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, November 23), "has built, for the purpose of sharpening the driving ends of piles, a machine which resembles a gigantic pencil-sharpener. Piles of up to 28 inches in diameter are sharpened to a 5-inch point in 15 minutes."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

HOW SEPARATION WORKS IN FRANCE

FRANCE during its two years under the Separation Law has realized neither the hopes nor the fears that were prophesied for it. Some hoped for an immediate reawakening of religious faith in the Catholic people; others feared that the French church would become thoroughly disorganized. What may be set down as apparent results of nearly two years under the changed conditions are, according to a letter written from Rome to the New York *Sun*, two important advantages and two serious inconveniences. "The church has gained independence in ecclesiastical appointments and more freedom in the exercise of its religious ministry," says this writer, and "on the other hand, it has suffered a spoliation of whose immense extent and outrageous injustice most people have still no adequate idea, and it finds itself deprived of any legal status, inasmuch as the French state takes no legal cognizance of its existence." If there has been no outburst of religious fervor, there has been no loss, this writer asserts on the authority of various French bishops whose words he quotes as follows:

"'From the purely religious point of view the separation has improved the lot of my diocese,' writes Mgr. du Vauroux. 'The separation was the starting-point for a reawakening in my diocese,' says Mgr. Douais. Mgrs. de Cabières, Luçon, Germain, Belmont, and Henry make similar statements.

"And in spite of the injustice and annoyance to which they have been subjected, many of these bishops, driven from their palaces and deprived of their salaries, but forgetting themselves in their care for souls, would doubtless adhere to the opinion of the Bishop of Montpellier: 'The results, taken altogether, seem to me satisfactory.'

"The greater number of writers who examined the separation with its possible consequences agreed in anticipating a check and even a falling back in the matter of recruiting the clergy. The anticipation was realized in many dioceses, but not so generally as had been imagined. The bishops of Amiens, Tarbes, Beauvais, Quimper, Aire, Lyons, and Perigueux declare that the movement toward the priestly vocation has not slackened in their bishoprics. In that of Cambrac it has even increased. There is little to note in the organization of the clergy save the importance obtained now by the deans and the curé deans. The canton becomes again a living religious unity. We may note also in certain dioceses at Rheims, and especially at Dijon, of diocesan directors of associations, which means priests freed from all parochial duties in order to devote themselves more completely to a ministry of conquest.

"For the future many bishops regard as probable the necessity of concentrating in important parishes, which will become mission centers, the priests who are spread now all over the diocese, and to unite them in a common apostolic life.

"As for the clergy's part it shows more and more clearly its character of evangelization and of social benevolence freed at once from administrative interference and political ideas. 'Nothing can be hoped,' says Mgr. Belmont, 'except from the evangelization, pure and simple, of the people, taking care to put aside all appearance of concern for anything foreign to the supernatural aims.' 'My ideal,' says Mgr. Delamaire, 'is this: that the priest should be the teacher, the public benefactor, rendering to his fellow citizens all the moral and material service in his power, and devoting himself to them unconditionally with entire unselfishness.' We will quote also Mgr. Gibier: 'We must abandon our isolation, get again in touch with the nation, appear among our contemporaries as useful factors, be not the men of a religious party, but the men of all, the men of God.' And among the most immediately needful tasks two particularly figure often in the episcopal replies: religious teaching, 'for we are dying of religious ignorance,' and the development of the spirit of association among Catholics who are too greatly inclined to individualism."

For the material support of the church under the Separation Law various experiments have been tried in organizing methodical contributions. Several bishops lay stress on the word "experiment," the writer says, and also on the provisional character of the solutions found. Hence arises a certain variety noticeable in passing from one diocese to another, some of which he indicates:

"In many dioceses there is a double organization—one administrative, taking the place of the former administrators of church property, the other of propaganda and action, succeeding the Catholic committees or those of religious activity; the former depend on diocesan commissions, cantonal commissions, parochial councils, and have for their first duty the financial administration; the latter have at their head the diocesan offices of works, are supported by parochial committees or associations and manifest their activity in founding schools, in works following that of the schools, in mission work through the press, by lectures, and so forth.

"In other dioceses the parish councils combine both classes of functions, being at the same time wheels of the administration and mission centers. Still more different are the associations for the worship pence; generally the smallest contribution is set at one franc, and generally also this offering is collected by house-to-house visits. Other details of organization vary greatly, but one principle applies almost everywhere, namely, that the church must give and receive openly, and consequently that laymen must have a large share in managing the collections and the uses to which they are put. 'Since the public is called upon to pay the expenses,' remarks Mgr. Ricard, 'it is clear that it may consider it has the right to know the budget of receipts and expenses.' Many answers declare that even now the receipts gathered in by these improvised organizations suffice for the annual maintenance of worship. This is the case notably in Soissons, Beauvais, Rheims, Toulouse, Grenoble, Aire, Langres, Poitiers."

A MORE LEARNED CLERGY NEEDED

THAT the Protestant Episcopal Church needs a better educated clergy is brought home to that body by recent charges noticed in these columns. The lack is admitted by *The Living Church* (Prot. Epis., Milwaukee), but this journal points out the fact that "the persistent demand in America is for working clergymen." Scholarship, it avers, "can hardly be attained in a busy life." It goes on, however, to discuss means of remedying the condition. Thus:

"We can not have scholars until we can first provide posts to which sufficient endowments can be attached to enable men of scholarly inclination to spend their lives in study. Even our theological seminaries leave little opportunity for their professors—much less for their students—to study beyond the necessary preparation for the one to meet their classes and the other to pass their examinations. Thus it comes about that for constructive scholarship such as can adequately meet the issues raised by the thought of the day, Americans are, and will be for the next generation, largely dependent upon English writers; yet we should not forget that there are exceptions among our own clergy whose writings are respected at home and abroad.

"We had hoped that some one of our seminaries would develop as a specialty an opportunity for postgraduate study such as would promote a truer scholarship. Some beginnings in this direction have, indeed, been made, and well made, notably at the general and the Western seminaries. When one listens to the crude, unbalanced, altho well-meant endeavors sometimes made to adjust, for instance, modern knowledge of the Bible with the church's teaching concerning it, he can not fail to lament that such opportunities are so rare and so inadequately seized. Only a man of balanced thinking, a man accustomed to choose his words with caution, is adapted to that work. The man who delights to startle his hearers can not fulfil the need. It is no reflection upon the faculties of our seminaries to admit that not all of their members are wholly adequate for the purpose. . . . . .

"We recall an answer made some years ago by the late Prof. Thomas Richey to an attack made upon our theological professors for their silence in the world of letters. They think, he replied, but their salaries are inadequate to enable them to publish their

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

thoughts. There is much truth in this. Theological books seldom or never pay their way in the world, particularly where the handicap of American birth—for such it still is among theologians—limits the sale outside of this country, and even within it.

"We must make posts adapted to lives of study, and must provide not only for the living of students to fill those posts but also for the publication of their books, before we can hope to have American theological scholarship on an equality with that of England and Germany."

FOR CONSISTENCY IN LIFE AND LAW

TO live by the law or change it is an ideal that civic reformers are trying to enforce in our large cities. While New York has, temporarily at least, settled its Sunday question by the passing of the Doull ordinance, Chicago is still in the throes of a struggle. In New York the question pertains to entertainments; in Chicago to saloons. New York will be permitted to listen to "sacred or educational, vocal or instrumental concerts, lectures, addresses, recitations, and singing, provided that such entertainments shall be given in such manner as not to disturb the public peace or amount to a serious interruption of the repose and religious liberty of the community." The above authorization is secured by legal enactment, and comes about by agitation which aimed to make Sunday observance, whatever form it might take, correspond with the law. A discrepancy in this respect has long been a reproach to Chicago touching the opening or closing of her saloons on Sunday. For thirty years a wide-open policy has been in operation in distinct opposition to the State law, and successive mayors have been elected on the understanding that the law will be regarded as a dead letter. All saloons have "remained open on equal terms," says *The Outlook* (New York), "without suspicion of special 'pull' or blackmail, as is often the case where laws are not enforced." *The Outlook* goes further into the conditions there existing in these words:

"All candidates for Mayor, except the prohibition nominees, have announced that they would not enforce the law requiring Sunday-closing of saloons. Even the so-called reform candidates have followed the same practise, and the principal newspapers have acquiesced in the policy. Peculiarly enough, the present closing movement seems to have been stimulated largely by the efforts of the believers in Sunday saloons to secure the legalization of the custom. That alone, however, might not have been sufficient but for the consciousness on the part of the opposition that there is a growing sentiment everywhere for more restrictions on the liquor business. Chicago has a large population of foreign parentage which regards restrictions upon liquor-drinking as interference with personal liberty. This element, however, or at least a large portion of it, is not lawless in its instincts. It chafed at the taunts of the prohibitionists that it was a law-defying element. Consequently, when the Chicago Charter Convention was framing a draft of a charter for the city of Chicago, the key-note of which was municipal home rule, the United Societies, representing largely citizens of foreign descent, asked that the charter provide for home rule on the Sunday question. The Charter Convention approved a bill vesting in the City Council the power to say whether or not saloons should be open or closed in Chicago on Sunday. The legislature, however, refused to pass this particular bill. Consequently the United Societies, as a means of showing their power, fought the approval of the charter by the electorate on a referendum vote. The charter was defeated by a large majority, and the United Societies were undoubtedly an important factor in procuring that result. The demonstration of power, however, offended elements favorable to the new charter."

As a result of the prominence given the subject, *The Outlook* continues, "Arthur Burrage Farwell and his associates of the Law and Order League seemingly found more powerful support than heretofore for their latest effort to bring about Sunday closing." To quote further:

"The Mayor, Mr. Busse, still refuses to be a party to the movement for Sunday closing, altho he was one of those who resented the activity of the United Societies in opposition to the new charter. But the Sunday closers are counting upon the support of the State's Attorney, John J. Healy. Evidence has been gathered and arrests have been made. Meanwhile the saloons continue to remain open and the saloon-keepers are presenting united opposition to the enforcement of the law. They say the act in question is obsolete in Chicago. In some parts of Illinois outside of Chicago it is enforced and in some not. The arrested saloon-keepers will demand jury trials in each case, and they insist that juries will not convict. It is also contended that if Mr. Healy joins in the vigorous prosecution of these cases, Cook County will have another State's attorney after the election of next November. The opponents of the Sunday saloon say they demand only the observance of law. Many citizens of Chicago, regardless of their views on the Sunday saloon, approve the fundamental proposition of the United Societies—that Chicago should be given home rule on this question. If it be true that local sentiment in Chicago is against Sunday closing, they say, the Sunday question is bound to be a disturbing factor in politics so long as the State law remains on the books unmodified. If Chicago were given home rule, it would then be expected to enforce whatever regulations might be imposed. Many persons think that more restrictions would be possible under the operation of the home-rule principle than will follow the attempt to enforce a State law at variance with local public sentiment. All agree that the present situation, under which city officials deliberately fail to enforce the law, is demoralizing."

RELIGIOUS PIRACY

IS it right for exponents of Judaism to steal? This question is asked by a writer for the Jewish press who complains that "there are a dozen or more of English-Jewish (sometimes it is Jewish-English) weekly newspapers in this country—all exponents of Judaism and Jewish ideals—that thrive on theft." As the journals concerned are religious publications, their replies should form an interesting chapter in the literature of ethics, or the ethics of literature. It is not against eclectic journalism, where borrowings are made and credit given to the source that the writer inveighs. This is a recognizably legitimate department of journalistic procedure. What he complains of is that entire articles are reproduced with no credit given to the paper that originally printed them, and no emolument offered to the author who wrote them. A large number of the papers against which he brings his charges, are, he declares, edited by rabbis. We read in *The American Hebrew* (New York):

"It has never been made entirely clear that the publishers of these papers not only ignore the real activities and aspirations of Jewry, but that they add insult to injury by robbing Jewish writers who are endeavoring to do useful work for the Jewish people, of the products of their brains, and by parading stolen goods as their own property. It might almost be made a rule that the best articles published in the average Jewish newspapers are stolen from other publications, and thus not only Jewish men following a precarious profession, but well-meaning and earnest publishers engaged in a hazardous business, are continually deprived of the work of their hands and minds."

The effect of this practise, the writer points out, is to discourage literary talent within the race from devoting itself to the propagation of Jewish ideas and Jewish ideals because there is no support offered to them from the organs of Jewish thought in this country. A considerable number of men, he says, "who could do most important work for the Jewish people, are driven away from us, and are forced to give their best efforts to Gentiles or to the Gentile press and periodicals, and to engage in work which interests them least, and hampers and thwarts the talent which they possess." Further:

"I speak in the name of a number of men who could and would do beneficent, uplifting, and significant work in the exposition of Judaism and Jewish ideals; in the expression of Jewish thought and Jewish aspirations; but such is the make-up of our press of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to-day that there is no room for these men. I know of a score of men who have by these circumstances been diverted to other professions which are less congenial to them, and in which they can never do the good which they might have done for a wholesome and honest Jewish press. Three score of men, and as many more as could be attracted and encouraged to enter the profession, would not have been too many to employ if this great American Jewry really had a press to interpret and represent the interests of Jews and Judaism. Time and again have young men, who are interested in Jewish matters, come to me to seek my advice in regard to their desire to enter journalism by taking up work for the Jewish-English press. In every case I have been forced to say that there is no room for any one as far as the Jewish-English press was concerned; that only three or four out of all the papers in the country paid for material sent them, and that most of these paid at ridiculously low rates; and without wishing to indulge in any profanity, I had to tell every one of my young friends to go to the goyim [the gentile]. As I still do most of my work for the goyim, I can afford to raise this protest against the Jews. Now that two of my articles are all at once stolen by the esteemed paper of the Pacific slope, I do not think things can be made any worse. But I would raise this protest no matter what the circumstances were."

THE "YELLOW PERIL" OF MATERIALISM

MERESHKOVSKIJ, the Russian writer, viewing European life through Russian spectacles, sees there a "yellow peril." It is the materialism of the "bourgeoisie" which has killed all belief in God and substituted an unspiritual positivism. It is "yellow" because it reproduces a stage of the condition into which the Chinese have developed. Mr. S. C. de Soissons, interpreting this Russian's ideas in *The Contemporary Review* (London, December), shows us what Mereshkovskij calls "the threatening boor," that is, "the image presented by John Stuart Mill for England, by Herzen for Russia and for Europe, the triumph of the mass of mediocrity, the absolute preponderance of the *bourgeoisie*, the 'Chinese Wall,' as Mereshkovskij calls it." Mill and Herzen, according to the Russian, "did not perceive the ultimate cause of the tragic realization of mediocrity." That cause is declared to be "positivism," "the only object of contemporary European culture," the tendency of which Mereshkovskij deems to be "the annihilation of all the religions of the past."

Mr. De Soissons thinks that Mereshkovskij shows ignorance of Western conditions. "To many of us in England and America," he observes, the "bourgeoisie" represents "not the curse of materialism, but the mainstay of religious faith and the nursery of culture." It is, however, he thinks, of service to us to know how a cultivated Russian feels about his country apart from its political struggles. Acting, then, the part of interpreter, he declares that to Mereshkovskij the creed that only those things accessible to the senses have real existence, if continued to be held by Europe, will land her where China now stands. Under the teaching of Laotse and Confucius, the Chinese are become "perfect yellow-faced positivists." The Europeans he deems "white-faced Chinamen." Christianity has still "a certain, tho doubtful importance" for Europe. It at least tends to prevent "the final crystallization of the *bourgeoisie* in Europe, and for this reason European positivism will never be able to become organically united with the spirit of the people as it is among the yellow races." "The concord which formerly united nations in the name of an idea is gone." Becoming specific he adds:

"The great anchorites of thought, such as Ibsen, Nietzsche, Flaubert, lost their nobility the moment they left the individual sphere and touched social problems. Ibsen alone exprest in the most sincere way his position toward the world when he said that he was the people's foe,' while the so-called people's friends, such as Lassalle, Engel, and Marx, preaching Socialism, do not succeed, practically or theoretically, in staying the danger of the New China."

Mereshkovskij, turning to his own country, sees light in a Christian regeneration and thus apostrophizes the cultured young men:

"Dear Russian youths! You are noble, honest, and sincere. You are our hope, the salvation and the future of Russia. Why are your faces always sad? Why are your eyes cast down? Brighten up, smile, raise your heads, look the Evil One straight in the face. Be not afraid of the old stupid devil of political reaction. Be not afraid of any freedom, neither of external and social nor internal and personal freedom, for without the latter the former is impossible. Be afraid of one thing only—of slavery; and chiefly of its worse species, the slavery of the *bourgeoisie*, and, what is still worse, the slavery of the peasantry; for a slave who becomes a lord is a boor, and a boor having become a lord is the Evil One, not the old and fantastic devil, but the new and true devil, the future prince of this world, the coming boor."

After having given a very quaint characterization of the "boor," Mereshkovskij concludes:

"The way of salvation is only one, and that is the universal idea, uniting three principles: the idea of nobleness and freedom, the religious and social idea, and the idea of religious regeneration. The line of thought begun by the cultured class, by the examples of Novikoff, Karazin, Chaadajeff, by the Martinists and other mystics of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, is the best proof that the source of freedom for Russia is religion. The road for the cultured class, as well as for the whole of Russia, is the road to Christ. Not against Christ, but with Christ toward freedom. Christ will free the world, and nobody but Christ. With Christ against slavery, the *bourgeoisie*, and boorishness. The coming boor can be vanquished only by the coming Christ."

COOPERATIVE MISSIONARY SERVICE

MISSIONARY service is the especial bond of unity with which the Presbyterian Federation has sealed its organization. This Federation, the popular name for the "Council of the Reformed Churches in America Holding the Presbyterian System," held its first session in the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, December 3–4. It is composed of the American Presbyterian Church, the Southern Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Church in America, and the United Presbyterian Church—four of the seven denominations that were signatories to the earlier "Charlotte articles of agreement." The delegates of the new body decided that they must define a sphere for useful work if they were to vindicate the existence of their organization. As given in *The Interior* (Chicago), missionary service was the activity chosen. We read:

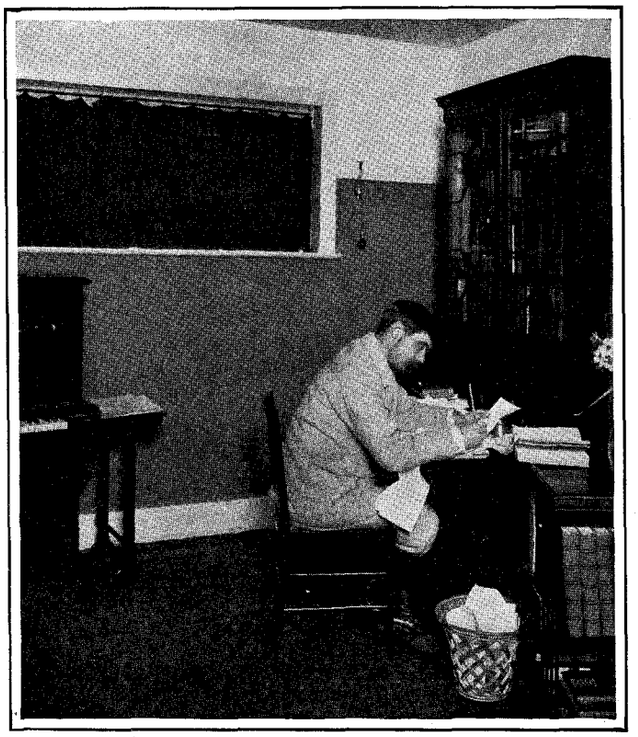
"Two committees were appointed—one on cooperation in foreign missions, the other on cooperation in home missions. These committees brought in very strong reports, which were reenforced by a series of remarkable addresses under which the area of tasks 'that can better be done unitedly than separately' continually widened before the very eyes of the delegates. In foreign missions joint action was proposed in the maintenance of colleges, theological schools, and hospitals, in the preparation and circulation of Christian literature in native languages, in public protest against the immoral influence of many commercial representatives in non-Christian lands, and especially in the now almost wholly neglected ministry to the English-speaking populace of the port cities of missionary countries. In home missions, conferences among the denominational boards on similar features of their work were recommended. Joint publication of literature—especially Sunday-school periodicals—was recommended as practicable economy. Warning was voiced against the danger of multiplying duplicate agencies in Sunday-school missionary work. The subject of young people's nurture was marked as an important theme of conference and combined advance. But the most emphatic and as well the most important principle which the Federation adopted under this head was its record of the conviction that the 'principle of cooperation should be applied as far as possible to work among the colored people of our country.' A permanent committee on work for colored people was named besides the one on general home missions."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART

THE CANT OF LITERATURE

MR. H. G. WELLS declares that literature is doomed and that journalism will be its substitute. Along with this statement, the distinguished English novelist, in speaking recently before the Institute of Journalists in London, lamented the fate which prevented him from calling himself a journalist. All good literature he declared to be a form of journalism, made for the hour and destined according to normal laws of life and literature to disappear with the hour. He protested against the blind worship of a dead past, calling it a sort of "cant of the day" to explain the worthlessness of the present as contrasted with the greatness of a day that is gone. As reported by *The Daily News* (London) Mr. Wells averred that he could see no difference between literature and journalism beyond the fact that "journalism does not pretend to immortality, and literature does." He goes on:



H. G. WELLS IN HIS STUDY.

This English novelist asserts that he can see no difference between literature and journalism beyond the fact that "journalism does not pretend to immortality and literature does."

"Journalism deals with current reality in terms of current thought, and it appeals immediately to living and acting readers. In my opinion this is exactly what the novelist does. What is the typist, the city clerk, or the self-educated workingman to make of Ben Jonson or 'The Faerie Queene'?" He has not the capacity to deal with these subjects. He asks for intellectual bread, and you give him a fossil. Presently when the working classes come to us to know what they shall read we shall tell them to read journalism, the book of the hour, the day, and the week; then they may get rid of the terrible irony of the present day. Literature or classics are things of the past. We no longer produce them. The industry has died out."

These are hard sayings, comments *The Daily News* editorially, "directed against the prevalent advice bestowed at the opening of free libraries or literary societies. Here youth aspirant is urged to read nothing but that which has been justified by time. The ephemeral drops away; the permanent and valuable remains. The dead lion is better than the living dog." Such advice *The Daily News* brands as composed of "cant" and "mischief." It says further:

"The starvation of the present author is perhaps the least unfortunate of the consequences of following such advice, but it is none the less regrettable. Bishop Creighton once advised no one to read any book that was not at least ten years old. Had that advice been accepted, every modern author, good and bad alike, would be knocking at the workhouse door. But the plea for 'modernism' rests upon securer foundations than the welfare of the author. 'Presently,' says Mr. Wells, 'when the working classes come to us to know what they shall read, we shall tell them to read journalism, the book of the hour, the day, and the week; then they may get rid of the terrible intellectual irony of the present day.' So far from declaring that no books should be read less than ten years old, it would be safer to advise that no books should be read of a greater age. That is an extravagant overstatement. But underlying it is a fundamental truth. Literature is not an intellectual treat or relaxation, to which men and women can withdraw as to some decorated and scented garden, from the baffling enigmas of an inscrutable present. Literature is a vital element in that present; strong and compelling and terribly alive. Its laugh has shaken down ancient kingdoms. Its lamentations have driven strong men into battle. Its trumpet call has sounded over the dry bones of dead creeds and causes, and roused them into sudden life again. No present study of the effect of great movements upon the dead generations can accomplish these miracles. Every age must face and solve its own problems. Every age must rediscover the ancient sanities of man's existence. Every second of time sees a whole universe created, a whole universe destroyed.

"That is why, altho in one sense great literature is immortal, in another great literature can provide no kind of assistance beyond the age which called it into being. Some of the larger problems of life have been discust and settled for all time. Philosophic skepticism has nothing to add—after three thousand years—to the arguments of the Book of Job. The irony of human life will never find more complete expression than in the later Greek tragedy. The combined bewilderment and acceptance of life's good and evil things which is the secret of all Humanism—a mingling of enjoyment, tolerance, and compassion—will never be more adequately summarized than in the plays of Shakespeare. But in another and equally real significance, all great literature can provide no kind of help for an age to which that literature is a stranger. Never before has been met that unique combination of forces which is driving the present into the future—which is compelling to-day to become yesterday. In that sense a live journalist is better than a dead classic. The modern novel is a revelation of a new age to a new man."

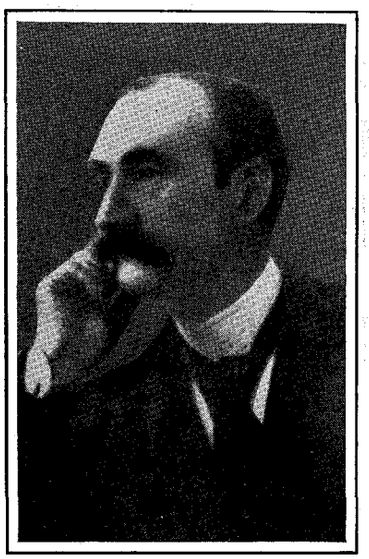
The "terrible intellectual irony" of to-day is the overshadowing element in the present situation, says this writer. The bewilderment of mind that besets the modern man is shown in these words:

"Man is curiously confused as to his position, his purpose, and his goal. He is in doubt about religion and ultimate things. He is in doubt about social organization and the newer ideals which proclaim a more rational social justice. He is in doubt about the best method of living out his little space of days; now piling up riches, now moved with a sudden revolt against them, like a child satiated with excess of sweetmeats and playthings. Sometimes he is convinced that he has nearly solved secrets which will render him equal to the fabled immortals. Sometimes he is saddened by the knowledge that all his 'vast kingdom' will soon be exchanged for 'a little grave.' For so troublous a time, expression and guidance can only be obtained from those who have lived with it, felt its feverish pulses, shared in those maladies which are sapping its strength, rejoiced in the elements which have given it renewed courage for the unending combat. This is the literature of the age; the journalism—despised by many good men—the 'popular' novelists condemned because they are popular; the work which is concerned, not with all time and all existence, but with the astonishing panorama of miracle which is revealed in the year of our Lord 1907. And this is the literature which no man of any class can afford to neglect if he too desires to play no ignoble part in the immediate direction of the present toward no ignoble end."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE CENSOR SUSTAINED

A FEW weeks ago the literary atmosphere of London was full of electric sparks struck out by the censor of plays. Two new dramas, one by Mr. Granville Barker and one by Mr. Edward Garnett, were refused the sanction necessary to public production. Forthwith the censor was condemned on many sides. Now, Mr. Barker's play, "Waste," has had a private performance by the Stage Society, to which the critics were invited, and the censor has been sustained, tho it would seem from the critical comment in the press that what England has is a censor of ideas as well as of plays. The supporters of the censor imagine his ground of objection to be the class of ideas that Mr. Barker makes use of, and in this respect they very generally approve of his action. "The most significant of all public tributes to the play," says *The Daily Chronicle* (London) in its review of the performance, "was the mere fact that tho everybody had come with something of a petty curiosity to find out what the little matter might be to which the censor objected, all question of his part in the matter was forgotten by the end of the afternoon. There is no vestige of pruriency or of appeal to the lowest appetites in the whole tragedy. It is all thought-deep conviction, an appeal purely to the intellect and to the sense of tears in human things." Thus does *The Chronicle* indicate the heart of the matter without indulging in any judgment; but the critic of *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) complains of the "brutality and frankness" of the play, and adds:



G. A. REDFORD,

The British censor of plays, whose office the Prime Minister was petitioned by seventy leading literary men to abolish.

"Let me say at once that the brutality and frankness are in the theme, the idea itself, not in the treatment or the expression of them. There is restraint in them. But they are *not* fitted for stage representation—the censor was quite right there."

The play as summarized by the critic of *The Chronicle* is this:

"Its chief character is a comparatively young politician, named *Trebell*, barrister by profession, who has 'sharpened himself as a weapon' for Disestablishment, and that alone. With this end in view he is prepared to join any party. He grows disgusted with the Liberals because they would use the church's money for their own schemes—including old-age pensions. So he consents to join a Tory cabinet, solely to bring in a Disestablishment bill, and is accepted at first with open arms, as carrying with him the nonconformist vote.

"Into this political intrigue, however, is woven an unfortunate scandal. *Trebell*, whose moral views are, in his own conscience, honorable, but on principle antimatrimonial, has been carrying on a careless, cynical flirtation with a flighty grass-widow. One night her seductions get the better of him. She makes him kiss her, and the curtain falls upon him carrying her into the garden.

"By the next act she has found that she is going to be a mother, and afterward we learn that wholly against *Trebell's* advice she has undergone an illegal operation and has died from the effects. There follows a kind of cabinet meeting—involving a long moral and political discussion of quite overwhelming intricacy and candor—in which *Trebell's* future colleagues decide what they shall do in view of the inevitable scandal. They send for the lady's husband, who consents to say nothing. So the scandal can be hushed up, but for an accumulation of reasons they decide that *Trebell* must go.

"As for *Trebell*, he spends a night of agonized thought in his study, and finally shoots himself. But his suicide is not for fear of public shame or disappointment at political defeat. It is through his sense of the barrenness of brains. Tho immensely clever and immensely successful, he has been wasted, apparently by the mere accident of half-an-hour's infatuation and of a legal enactment, but really for lack of common love, for lack of the simple human communion that is necessary to the fatherhood alike of children and of ideas."

The episode in which *Trebell* reveals his craving for paternity "is ill-conceived, and does not go with the rest of *Trebell's* character," says Mr. E. A. Baughan in *The Daily News* (London). "Nor is it at all necessary that it should be shown on the stage. If the censor prohibited the play for this scene alone he was justified." Mr. A. B. Walkley, writing in the London *Times*, is more emphatic. Thus:

"For our part we have no hesitation in approving the censor's decision. The subject-matter of 'Waste,' together with the sincere realism with which it is treated, makes it, in our judgment, wholly unfit for performance under ordinary conditions before a miscellaneous public of various ages, moods, and standards of intelligence. While we gratefully recognize the artistic value of the play, we would remind Mr. Barker, as well as his brother authors who are clamoring just now for a 'free' stage, that *questions of art are one thing, and questions of public policy and expediency are another thing.* Let them take *Sancho Panza's* advice, and beware of mixing up cabbages and baskets."

REVIVAL OF FLORID SINGING

THE London triumphs of Mme. Tetrazzini illustrate, according to the Manchester *Guardian*, the immortality of art in general and of florid singing in particular. "She has proved once more, if it needed proving," that journal asserts, "that florid singing is a natural and indeed a beautiful thing, and has proved also, what might be proved by scratching beneath the surface of dead art anywhere, that if we understood it rightly, it would not be half so dead to us as it is." Florid singing, such as the operas of the old Italian school provided us, has seemed dead or at least moribund. After these came Wagnerian and post-Wagnerian opera. Last year Puccini, with the modern Italians, held our stage. Already this year modern French opera, with Massenet, Charpentier, and promises of Debussy, excite the interest of music-lovers. These are all far enough away from the early Italians; but the coming of the Tetrazzini will complete the circle with a return to the old gods. It seems after all to depend more upon the individual singer than upon the vehicle. It is manifest, *The Guardian* comments further upon the Italian prima donna, "that there is no scope for her abilities in Wagnerian or post-Wagnerian opera, and, guided probably by kinship of temperament, she has got over the difficulty, so far as she herself is concerned, by a triumphant recourse to what we had come to regard as an effete type of Italian opera." One who can sing the florid music of "La Traviata" with "tears in her voice" and give the E in alt without stepping out of character or seeming to be performing a feat in singing, has revealed new possibilities in an old art. Of that art the writer in the Manchester *Guardian* goes on to say:

"Florid singing, or singing on vowel sounds only, is in fact so natural and beautiful that there can be no true legato singing whose consonants separate the vowels. Those who would defend it are not, therefore, driven to defend every opera that a Tetrazzini sings; but to condemn florid vocalization is to condemn Bach, Handel, Haydn, and Mozart, and, in a less degree, Gluck, Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, and a host of other composers by no means to be despised. To shout for the later Italians against Wagner, or contrariwise, is like barking over a gulf. They are the results of tendencies, not the cause of them. The root of the difference between them lies deep, for the connection between

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vocalization and words is so far from being inevitable that it is difficult to bring about or maintain it. When Du Maurier made *Trilby* vocalize one of Chopin's Impromptus he adopted the only way he could make her vocalize and be a modern romantic. Florid vocalization is hardly a way of expressing the plain meaning of words at all. It acts on words in much the same way as repetition does, expounding them and setting them in different lights. To do this with the pained lyric with a strong personal note would as a rule be insufferable. In the days of the intimate Elizabethan lyric, music as we understand it was only in its infancy. As poetry became artificial vocal music became florid, and the two went together naturally enough. For the musical exposition of words of an ornate, artificial type no musical form could ever be more fitting than the old *aria*. As poetry became natural again the difficulty of combination began to be felt. First Gluck and gradually everybody began to theorize against the florid style. It died eventually in Italy, the land of beautiful voices and beautiful vowel sounds, and it remains in modern music only as the vocalized refrain, as in *Solvieg's* song, in 'Carmen,' and in some of Rubinstein's songs. Until poetry becomes classical in style once more, and impersonal in expression, the utmost effect that a hundred Tetrazzinis could have on composition would be to bring about the supply of marketable florid songs. The living lyric or the romantic narrative poetry that Wagner wrote must ever tend in the direction of melodrama or accompanied speech."

WILL WHITTIER'S FAME SURVIVE?

AT this hour stock is being taken of the hostages given to fame by our Quaker poet, Whittier. Is his fame enduring and upon what does it rest? That question does not bring forth unqualified answers. Certainly his centenary has evoked recognition of a wide-spread character. The daily press particularly have noted his birthday, December 17, in a manner which seems to show that he holds a place near to the heart of the man in the street. He is remembered for his championship of the cause of freedom, for his glorification of the simple life of early New England, for his fervent Quaker piety; but critical opinion is not so sure of him. With the settlement of public questions in which he bore a hand, such as slavery, it is said that interest in his occasional verse has subsided also.

Viewing him as a pure poet, criticism, even before his death, wore "a supercilious air, dwelling upon his perfectly obvious limitations, his lack of finish, his defect of ear, and the general crudity of many of his improvisations." These things, says the Chicago *Dial*, have "obscured the critical vision, and prevented his entire work from being seen in its true perspective." But that time of patronage and depreciation has passed, *The Dial* thinks, and our eyes are turned in the direction where "his qualities of positive excellence are seen to be more deserving of attention." Some of these qualities are indicated in these words:

"He has been variously compared to Crabbe, Cowper, and Burns, and even to Tennyson. The comparisons may not be close, but the fact that he suggests them at all is significant. The faithful and minute realism of his New England descriptive pieces more than confirms the likeness with Crabbe, and the lyrical quality of Burns, his acknowledged master, is echoed in many of his New England songs and ballads. It was a Southern poet, Paul Hayne, who spoke of his verse as 'rythmic gold,' and compared him with the poet of 'The Task' in this quatrain:

> God's innocent pensioners in the woodland dim,
> The fields, the pastures, know and trust in him,
> And in their love, his lonely heart is blest.
> Our pure hale-minded Cowper of the West.

"As for Tennyson, if Whittier touches him at all, it is upon the idyllic side, and also in a few rare flashes of spiritual insight. We have often thought that the closing stanzas of 'Burning Drift-Wood' would not suffer greatly if set in comparison even with the faultless stanzas of 'Crossing the Bar.' Here they are, ready for the touch-stone.

> I hear the solemn monotone
> Of waters calling unto me,
> I know from whence the airs have blown
> That whisper of the Eternal Sea.
>
> As low my fires of drift-wood burn,
> I hear that sea's deep sounds increase,
> And, fair in sunset light, discern
> Its mirage-lifted Isles of Peace."

Prof. Bliss Perry, writing of Whittier in *The Atlantic Monthly* (December), voices what may perhaps be the puzzled view of the critical spirit. "Does Whittier to-day, fifty years after the full maturing of his powers, and fifteen years after his death," he asks, "either compel or persuade his countrymen to listen to him?" He hesitates to give a frank answer, and indulges in many abatements of whole-hearted praise. "In spite of the clear resonance with which he now and again struck the note of nationality, and in spite

LUISA TETRAZZINI,

Hailed by London as the greatest of florid singers, appears January 15 at the Manhattan Opera-house, New York. Her répertoire is confined to the old Italian operas, but she is said to give them a renewed vitality.

of his cosmopolitan curiosity about the world at large, . . . Whittier never lost a sort of rusticity," he asserts, and goes on to meet the objection that Burns also was a rustic with the declaration that Whittier's rusticity "seems now, as Burns's provincialism does not, to narrow the range of his influence as a poet." The American poet was, in addition, he thinks, "limited in his physical capacity to perceive beauty and in his artistic power to interpret it," and "even in that field of moral ideas where his strength lay, his path was likewise narrow." After such abatements we may, the Professor thinks, "fall back upon Whittier's gift of fiery and tender speech." But even then we find no easy answer to the question whether Whittier compels or persuades his audience. There is more in the changed temper of the people, the writer hints, than in the failure of the poet, as the following shows:

"Our people as a whole respond quickly to personal leadership. They have an immense latent capacity for moral and political enthusiasm. The career of Theodore Roosevelt is a sufficient proof of this. But there is no master voice in the world of letters to which the American people are now listening. In Whittier's early manhood he set himself deliberately to learn the principles of true liberty from the prose of Milton and of Burke. There are few

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

greater names in our literature than these. But aside from the perfunctory reading of extracts for school and college examinations, who is reading Milton and Burke to-day? Who is reading Byron and Shelley, poets of emancipation, kin to Whittier by many bonds of sympathy, and far transcending him in poetic variety, power, and beauty? The mind of the American people is occupied with other concerns. For that matter, there is not a single living poet, in any country of the globe, who is generally recognized as a commanding voice. Tennyson was the last. That others will arise in due time no one who knows the history of humanity can doubt. But they have not yet come."

The Southwestern Christian Advocate (colored, New Orleans) devotes almost the entire contents of its issue of December 12 to Whittier. Besides the contributed articles, it prints an editorial expressing the gratitude of a race for the work of "the poet, the abolitionist, the editor, the statesman, and politician whose name is inseparably connected with the freedom of the negro and whose unselfish efforts paved the way for the proclamation that made Lincoln immortal and a race free." It continues characteristically:

"One hundred years ago God took him from the quarry of the common people. Born poor on purpose that he might be all the closer in touch with the poor. So poor that even in New England he was not blest with a liberal education. Born in due time—a time that tried men's souls—when the nation's conscience slept. Born when God was calling for a tall white angel to take the trumpet of human liberty and blow so loud as to stir the world and resurrect the American conscience. Born of a weak and, in number, an insignificant people; a people moved by the spirit of God, pious in life and trustful of God; a people that feared God and hated shams and sins. Thus came this prophet of God into the world, marked in heart and brain for a peculiar work for a lowly people. How well he filled his mission it will take ages to tell.

"John Greenleaf Whittier heard the call of duty and answered without hesitancy or equivocation. It was the turning from a remunerative literary career, which would have offered him ease and comfort, only that he might serve in poverty a movement for the freedom of a people. He threw himself into the breach with bitterness toward none, but a strong indignation against the 'sum of villanies.' His talent and time were consecrated to the negro's freedom. He is essentially the poet of freedom. True there were others who wrote and in whose poems may be found mighty strokes for the cause of freedom, yet Whittier so clearly outstript these and out-classed them in number and the quality of his productions in behalf of the Christian slave and the slave who knew not God that he stands out almost singly and alone as the great poet of freedom."

THACKERAY'S "BEST FRIEND"

THACKERAY once confest that he could describe an Irishman perfectly, but that to describe a Scotchman was beyond him. The man to whom this confession was made was Prof. David Masson, who held for many years the chair of English literature in Edinburgh University, and was the biographer of Milton. His death occurred within the past few months and his reminiscences, taken down from dictation by his daughter about six years ago, are to be found in *Blackwood's Magazine* (December). They relate to the figures met in mid-Victorian years at the Museum Club in London, when Professor Masson was a young journalist. There he fell in with Thackeray, who, apropos of the admission that Scotchmen fell outside the pale of his literary inventiveness, while the Irishman held no such baffling position, told the following anecdote, which Andrew Lang, writing in *The Evening Post* (New York), says gave him "'a great inclination to cry' in pure affection and admiration for a man whom I never saw." Professor Masson, according to his own account, demurred to Thackeray's self-depreciation and reminded him of *Mr. Binnie*. To this Thackeray replied, and we quote from *Blackwood's* the rest of the recital:

"Oh, that's not what I mean; that's a mere facsimile of a man I know; a mere description from life. But what I mean is, I couldn't *invent* a Scotchman; I should go wrong. But oh! I'm quite at home with the Irish character! I know the Irish thoroughly. The best friend I ever had in the world—the nicest and most delightful fellow I ever knew in the world—was an Irishman. But, d'ye know, he was a great rascal! I'll tell you how he served me once. He was in low water, and was always coming to me to borrow a sovereign or two, when I hadn't many to spare. But he was such a dear delightful fellow, it was quite a pleasure to lend them to him. One day, however, he came to me and said, 'I say, Thack, you're a writer for magazines. Now, I've got a paper that I think would suit a magazine, and I wish you'd get it into one of them for me, because I'm hard up at present, and a few guineas would come in handy.' I took his paper, and actually kept one of my own papers out of *Fraser's Magazine* of the coming month, tho it was rather a considerable sacrifice for me at the time, in order to get my friend's paper in. Oh! you've no idea what a nice, delightful fellow that was! Well, the paper appeared; and it was perhaps a week or two after the beginning of the month before I next stept into Fraser's, the publisher's shop. I thought Fraser looked rather glum when I went in; but I did not know the cause till he said—

"'Well, this is a pretty affair, Mr. Thackeray!'

"'What affair?' I asked.

"'Why, that paper of your friend's, in this number!'

"'What about it?' I said.

"He went to a drawer, and took out a newspaper clipping, and asked me to look at it. I did; and found, to my horror, that my friend's paper was denounced as a barefaced plagiarism. It had been copied *verbatim* from an article that had appeared in some other periodical. The date and all other particulars were given.

"I was of course greatly annoyed, and indeed excessively angry; and I thought, 'Well, I must cut the fellow forever; there's no getting on with him.' I took the clipping with me, and went straight to my friend's rooms, intending to blow him up, once for all, and have done with him. I showed him the clipping, and declared his behavior to have been scandalous. What do you think he did? He laughed in my face, and treated the whole affair as a capital joke!

"That's how my Irish friend served me; but oh! he was the nicest friend, the dearest, most delightful fellow, I ever knew in the world!"

From this, according to Professor Masson, "Thackeray went on to speak more seriously of the Irish, and of his intimate knowledge of and his great liking for them." Further:

"Among other things, he said there was one most likable quality that he had observed in them, and it was this: that there would never be found an Irishman anywhere in the world so low down but there was some other Irishman still lower down, depending on him, and whom he was assisting.

"I ventured to suggest that there was no great difference between the Irish and the Scotch in this respect; for it might be said of the Scotch (I said I preferred to put it in the reverse way) that there was no Scotsman anywhere in the world so high up, but there was some other Scotsman, still higher up, whom he was looking up to and being helped by; that, in fact, to blend his observation and mine, the world might be said to be a kind of Jacob's ladder, with ascending and descending angels upon it. Thackeray laughed; and at this point our talk ended."

THE following letter from R. L. Stevenson to Marion Crawford has lately come to light. We quote from *The British Weekly* (London):

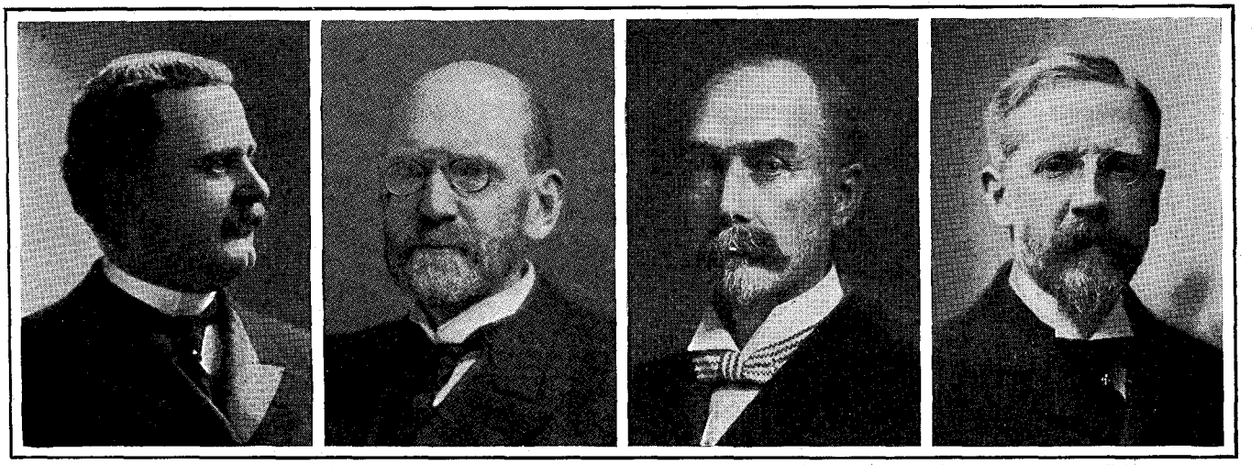
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
(Postmark, April 15th, 1890.)

Dear Sir: I sail in some forty hours back among the islands, which are now more homelike in my eyes than the world to which I once belonged; I have a thousand calls upon my time; I do not know you, it is likely we shall never meet, and I think it not improbable that my literature may be abominable in your eyes. For all that, I sacrifice some of my last moments to send you my salutations and thanks. Years ago I read "Mr. Isaacs"; I did not like it—I suppose I was a fool—and read no more of you till the other day, when I fell a prey to "Greifenstein," and I am now surrounded by your works and in the middle of "With the Immortals." It is reviving to me to know I have a contemporary of your strength; tho I suppose you are younger, as I hope you will soar higher and farther, than Your admirer,

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

P.S.—I trust you will not think I expect an answer; it is my weakness to rush in with encumbering gratitude when I am pleased; but the act suffices. And indeed I can not now be said to possess such a thing as an address; the ship in which I leave sails with sealed orders, and I myself am ignorant whither I am bound or where I may bring up. Some of your books—poor waifs!—are to make the same blindfold launch; they will be read in a better climate and in lovelier places than their author dreams of, Italy not being forgotten. R. L. S.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Photograph by Gasford New York. STEPHEN BAKER, President of the Manhattan Co.

Photograph by Aime Dupont. A. S. FRISSELL, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank.

Photograph by Pach, New York. A. BARTON HEPBURN, President of the Chase National Bank.

Photograph by Gasford, New York. ANDREW MILLS, President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank.

Members of the Commission appointed by Governor Hughes of New York "for the purpose of collecting facts, receiving suggestions, and expressing views, which, after due reflection, it may entertain" with reference to needed changes in State laws governing banks and trust companies, the report of the Commission having been published on December 18. The other members are Edwin S. Marston, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and Edward W. Sheldon, president of the United States Trust Company. The recommendations of the Commission are summarized below under "Primary Causes."

INVESTMENTS AND THE PANIC

A summary is here presented of notable recent articles on the panic, the recovery from it, and the opportunities which, in the present state of the securities market, exist for investments. This matter is offered merely as what is believed to be the most suggestive and trustworthy of the kind now obtainable. In any case, readers are strongly advised not to invest money until after they shall have secured specific recommendations from financial houses known to them to be of the highest standing for conservatism and integrity.

PRIMARY CAUSES

In the volume of literature called out in newspapers and magazines by the "bank panic" of last October, perhaps the clearest article dealing with fundamental causes is one by Alexander D. Noyes, in *The North American Review* for December. Mr. Noyes, who is widely known in financial circles as the financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, answering the question, why such a formidable state of things could have come about in a period of admitted prosperity, says, in the first instance, that "the whole world's demands on capital had passed beyond available supplies"; that public confidence had been undermined by "certain financial scandals," which left the minds of people in an abnormal state psychologically, the responsibility for it lying "at the door of men who had given cause for such feeling"; that trust companies "had themselves prepared the way for an episode of the kind, by the ill-guarded position in which they had maintained themselves," these trust companies having "passed into the general deposit bank business on a scale which even the banks of New York had not reached a generation ago." Of trust companies he says in particular:

"In doing this general banking business, the companies did not overstep the letter of the law; that they overstepped its spirit is contended by a very great part of the conservative banking community; in particular, the statute under which they operated not only surrounded depositors' money with imperfect restrictions as to the carrying of a cash reserve, but allowed the trust companies to enter fields, such as real-estate operations, which the law for deposit banks very properly denies to those institutions. So long as the financial skies were clear, all this went well enough; it was when the storm broke on the heads of these companies that they had to learn the lesson which the deposit banks learned fifty years ago. It is quite impossible that this episode should pass by without bringing the public and the legislature face to face with the necessity for revision of the law."

Of President Roosevelt's responsibility Mr. Noyes writes:

"That Mr. Roosevelt will suffer politically from this episode no experienced student of history can doubt. Reaping the benefit and enjoying the prestige of the 'boom times' from 1901 to the present year, which were due to underlying facts which he and his policies neither controlled nor caused, it is inevitable, and politically speaking it is just, that his prestige should suffer when the times have changed.

"That his recent speeches were indiscreet, in the sense that all needless agitation, at so critical a juncture, should have been avoided, appears to me incontestable. But they did not cause the panic."

That Presidents have never been responsible for financial panics, but that the responsibility has always lain definitely on other men not in public life, is the view set forth by a writer in the New York *Evening Post* (December 14):

"People who read history are now fairly well agreed as to what really did cause the panics of 1837, of 1857, of 1873, and of 1893, and they somehow do not seem to have reached the conclusion that the culprits were Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant, and Grover Cleveland. The stage of sober history, perhaps, has not yet been reached in the matter of the panic of 1907.

We had very much as we have now such militant leaders of finance in all the other periods referred to; they did the same work in bringing on the crisis, and their voices were raised as conspicuously in the chorus of denunciation of the powers at Washington. After a while, financial history gave the captains the rating which belonged to them, and which they will get in the sequel of 1907."

Of the magnitude of the panic and its peculiar characteristics Mr. Noyes says:

"What is meant, when it is said that the panic itself was of so unusual and portentous a magnitude, is that the transactions involved in the run of depositors upon trust companies and banks and in the measures of relief surpassed all precedent. It has been generally estimated that upward of $40,000,000 was actually paid out over the counter by the two trust companies on which the run particularly converged. So enormous was this demand, and so persistent was its continuance, that the sum, approximately, of $40,000,000 cash deposited by the Treasury with the New York banks was practically all swallowed up in providing these companies with the cash requisite to meet such demands. It might be added that the number of depositors actually in line at the climax of the run, on Thursday, October 24, was greater than in any episode of the kind of which we have any record."

Mr. Noyes remarks, however, that, while this "bank panic" was of great violence and magnitude, the statement "does not necessarily mean that the wreck of credit, confidence, and prosperity, in a larger sense, such as is usually associated with financial panics, is now, or is likely hereafter to be, serious in proportion." On the contrary, "general judgment is that the business situation is fundamentally sound, that the extraordinary events of the recent weeks have been confined in a peculiar way to Wall Street, to the banks and other institutions which serve Wall Street, and indirectly to the country's banking system as a whole." Governor Hughes's Commission appointed to suggest changes in the banking laws have recommended, among other things, the following:

State banks with less than $500,000

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

capital should not be permitted to have branches. Failure of bank or trust company officers to report to the directors all loans, discounts, and purchases of commercial paper to be made a misdemeanor. Deposits of one moneyed corporation with another, made for the purpose of giving advantage to directors or officers, to be a misdemeanor. Amount of loans to any single interest to be cut down from 40 to 25 per cent. To enact laws to prevent adventurers or promoters from getting control of a *chain of banks*. To limit loans on underwritings or syndicate undertakings to 20 per cent. of the capital and surplus. Trust companies in Manhattan to maintain a reserve of 25 per cent., of which 15 per cent. shall be cash on hand and 10 per cent. in some bank or trust company approved by the Superintendent of Banks. The Superintendent of Banks to be receiver of all failed moneyed institutions without recourse to the Attorney-General.

PHASES OF THE RECOVERY

"Surface indications seem to foster belief," says *The Financial Chronicle* (December 7), "that the crisis in the monetary situation has been safely passed." Through importations of gold and the new circulation provided, business ought, it says, to be restored to something like a normal basis, but before distrust can be wholly removed "there must be less antagonism toward corporate bodies, in State and national legislation and investigation." The London *Statist* believes that the period of depression "will be longer or shorter according to the action of Congress."

Byron W. Holt, writing in *The Review of Reviews* (December), intimates that the depression may continue well on toward the end of the new year and possibly longer, but recovery for several reasons should be more rapid than on former occasions of panic. Indeed, there seem reasons why "our present financial and business depression will end almost as suddenly as it began, and that within two months, and possibly one, money will be plentiful and cheap, stocks and bonds will be rising rapidly, and that within six months most of the men now idle will be reemployed, and industry will again be on the up-grade. Wounds heal slowly, however, and we can not expect their recovery in 1908—a Presidential-election year." Mr. Holt calls attention to crops, railroad earnings, exports, and the gold supply, as bases for confidence in an early restoration of prosperous conditions.

"The yield of the most important products are not below the average of the last ten years. Not only have we ample cereals for our own needs, with hundreds of millions of bushels to spare, but, because of higher prices, the total value of our crops is greater than ever before. Our hay crop is 6 per cent. greater than last year, while our cotton crop will be a big one. Our potato, rice, and peanut crops are above the ten-year average, while our apple, pear, grape, and cranberry crops are below this average.

"Compared with previous panic-year crops, our crops and their values make a wonderful showing. Thus, our present corn crop of 2,553,732,000 bushels, valued at $1,270,000,000, is contrasted with $1,619,496,131 bushels in 1893, valued at $591,625,627. Our present wheat crop of 625,567,000 bushels, worth $563,000,000, is contrasted with 460,267,416 bushels in 1893, worth $225,902,025. Our present cotton crop of about 13,000,000 bales, worth $700,000,000, contrasts with 7,549,817 bales in 1898, worth $250,145,067.

"Taking these three crops as an index, our farm products have increased fully 50 per cent. since 1898, and their values about 140 per cent., while our population has increased less than 30 per cent. Surely there is nothing in the amount or value of this year's crops to indicate panic or depression.

"Since 1893 the gross earnings of our railroads have nearly doubled, while the net earnings and dividends have more than doubled. Our exports have more than doubled, while our imports have increased 70 per cent. Our pig-iron production has increased from 7,124,502 tons in 1893, to 25,307,191 tons in 1906, or more than 250 per cent.

The New York *Evening Post* recalls how the panic of 1893 was attended by a great number of railway bankruptcies, whereas one must now "search with pains on the stock-list of the panic day to find any such plain forecast of insolvencies." The inference, which it describes as "plain enough" and "the one bright spot," is that "the insolvencies which overtook one-fourth the country's railway capital in 1894, and the three years' struggle over assessment and reorganization, are not ahead of us to-day."

Below will be found a comparative table of low prices reached by leading railway shares in 1893 and 1907, several of the roads named having passed through bankruptcy in 1893 or soon thereafter. The reader will observe how this comparison supports the point made by *The Evening Post:*

Name of Stock.	*Lowest, 1903.*	*Lowest, 1907.*
Atchison com....	9½	66⅜
Erie 1st prefd.....	15	28
Mo. Pacific.....	16½	44½
Reading com.....	12	70½
So. Railway com.....	0⅛	10
Union Pacific com.....	15¼	100

Mr. D. O. Mills is quoted in *American Industries* (December) as saying of the general situation:

"I do not expect anything more than a short season of dulness in business. From the Pacific Coast I hear very good conditions reported as to business. Agricultural interests will end this year with a good account to their credit. Hereabout the only marked state of affairs seems to be a falling off in the tide of speculation. That in itself is going to be productive of lasting good. It is a very little panic, any way. Fundamentally, there is little that is weak in our financial and business conditions."

WHEN, WHERE, AND HOW TO BUY.

That the time to buy is when every one else desires to sell is an ancient maxim in most kinds of investment. The present crisis in the stock market has been generally cited as offering opportunities of this kind. A writer in *The World's Work* (December), who addresses himself to the man with a surplus income, which he desires to invest in properties yielding high revenue, with a fair prospect of an eventual increase in the principal, but who is willing "to take chances," since he is not compelled to live upon the proceeds of his investment, says that "to these people today is probably the day of opportunity." Stocks and bonds of classes especially adapted to the needs of such investors have sold within recent weeks "at prices far below their intrinsic value." This writer intimates that "in a lesser degree the same conditions will obtain throughout the next few months." General advice as to time and extent of outlay is given as follows:

"Buy only at a time when the general market is unduly deprest; buy only such securities as have fallen in price for reasons well understood, and such as can be studied from authentic reports; do not strain yourself to buy more than you can afford; and buy only for cash, and pay in full at the time of purchase."

George G. Henry, vice-president of one of the large New York trust companies, gives in *System* (December) as "the general factors which jointly determine the desirability of all investments," safety of principal and interest, rate of income, convertibility into cash, and prospect of appreciation in value. Mr. Henry, however, addresses himself to a more conservative class than does the writer in *The World's Work*, looking as he does to perfectly safe investments with prospects of moderate increases in value, rather than investments into which enters some element of chance.

Charles Lee Scovil, who is closely identified with one of the oldest and most conservative investment houses in Wall Street, in *Success* (December) warns investors against securities offered by "the unscrupulous promoter and the irresponsible dealer." In seeking investments such promoters "should be absolutely ignored," advice as to particular purchases being taken only from "reputable investment bankers of the highest standing and integrity." This policy, rigidly pursued, will, he says, reduce to a minimum the risk of obtaining securities that are not sound. Mr. Scovil believes with others, and he knows many competent judges of the same mind, that the present is "a time of splendid opportunity for persons with surplus cash," provided they have the good judgment to purchase only the best bonds and stocks. While there are many persons who already hold properties which cost more than they could be sold for now, it must be remembered that "existing prices have no relation to intrinsic values"—a fact which is also to be borne in mind by those who may seek to make new purchases at the present time since further declines might occur. But having invested in a good property, one may always have the consolation of knowing that intrinsic value still exists in it.

A writer in the London *Statist* (November 30) believes that American railroad shares "will not suffer any great diminution as a result of the reaction of trade. He anticipates:

"That there will be a moderate shrinkage in gross earnings, but that the decline will be largely neutralized by economies in expenditure, economies made possible, first, by the greater ease with which the companies will handle the smaller traffic; secondly, by the greater efficiency they

(Continued on page 997)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

will thus obtain; and thirdly, by the lower prices which are likely to prevail for fuel and materials."

This writer proceeds to discuss briefly the position of several American railways, which "are fortunate enough to be in a position to pass through a period of trade reaction without much difficulty," the roads discust being Atchison, "which will experience little difficulty in maintaining the 6-per-cent. dividends"; Baltimore & Ohio, which "should not experience serious difficulty in maintaining the present rate of distribution, unless the trade reaction is much more severe than we consider probable"; Louisville & Nashville, which "has a margin behind the 6-per-cent. dividend, which would apparently be sufficient to protect the dividend, even should the gross receipts decline substantially and taking into account the probable reduction in expenditure"; and the Pennsylvania, whose position "is a very strong one," the shares at present being "very attractive."

The writer in *The World's Work* shows caution as to industrial stocks: "even the best are rather dangerous," he says, "tho the ultimate values may be certain." He cites Westinghouse, which, less than a year ago, sold at 154 and in October made a low record of 35, and General Electric, which within the year dropt from 170 to 89½. At the same time, he says he knows the trustee of an estate who bought all the General-Electric stock he could get at the time of the panic, and "intends to hold it through thick and thin."

Below will be found a comparative table of prices of some of the best-known among the high-grade investment railway stocks, showing the highest prices for last year and the prices for December 13 of this year, with the rates of dividends recently paid:

Name of Stock.	*Highest, 1906.*	*Prices, Dec. 13, 1907.*	*Latest Rate of Dividend.*
Atchison com.....	110½ Sept.	70	6
Balt. & O. com....	125½ Sept.	80½	6
Cent. of N. J.....	239⅞ May	158	8
C. & Northwest cm	240 Jan.	134	7
Del., L. & W....	560 May	410	20
Gt. Northern pref.	348 Feb.	113⅞	7
Louisville & N....	156½ Jan.	90¼	6
N. Y. Central.....	156¼	92⅞	6
N. Y., N. H. & H..	204⅞ Jan.	136½	8
Pennsylvania.....	147½ Jan.	111	7
So. Pacific pref....	120½ Jan.	107½	7
Union Pacific com.	195⅜ Jan.	114	10

Of rates of dividends it is to be remembered that Atchison paid nothing for quite

Bond Bargains

BONDS now offer rare investment opportunities, which, *to many persons, are not likely to occur again in a life-time.* Our special circular upon this subject should be in the hands of every individual having surplus money. The circular shows the recovery in the prices of bonds six months and one year after the panics of 1884, 1893 and 1903, upon which we base a careful judgment of the probable future course of the bond market. The circular also shows the high prices of 35 well-known railroad bonds in 1907 and 1906, and the low prices of 1907.

Write for Circular No. 457.

Spencer Trask & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

William and Pine Streets, New York

FINANCIAL ADVERTISING

COLUMNS OPEN TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS ONLY

A-R-E SIX'S

Non-Speculative, Non-Fluctuating 6% Bond Investment

Based on the Ownership of New York Real Estate

THE recent shrinkage in values of securities generally should clearly point out the advisability of investing your funds in such a way as to relieve you of worry in the future. Such an investment should have the two essential elements of security: *Reliability and Realizability,* and in addition pay a *normal* but *just* return.

If your money is invested in A-R-E SIX'S, there is no need to anxiously consult the daily papers to know how much your investment is worth. It is worth the same yesterday, today and tomorrow—*always* worth principal and accrued interest to date. For twenty years they have never varied a dollar in value, and every dollar due in principal and interest—more than $3,000,000—has been paid on the stroke of the clock. A-R-E SIX'S are always worth par and the 6% interest they pay is a *net* return.

They are designed to meet the requirements of investors who desire either to secure income from capital or to accumulate capital from income, being issued in either of two forms.

6% **Coupon Bonds**—for Income Earning—purchasable at par in multiples of $100.

6% **Accumulative Bonds**—for Income Saving—purchasable on instalments during 10, 15 or 20 years.

THE security back of A-R-E SIX'S *does not fluctuate;* and *is not subject to manipulation or depreciation. The business of this company is restricted by its charter to investment in real estate and its fixed policy still further confines its operations to New York real estate in the direct line of the city's greatest growth.*

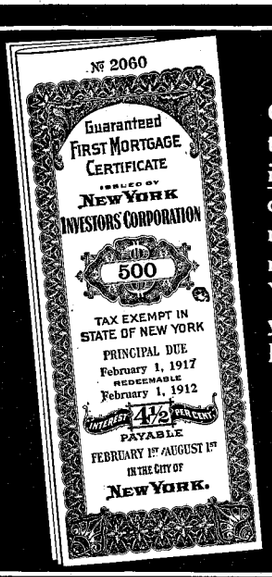
Now is the time above all others for conservative investors to seek *real values,* and if you have or expect to have idle funds to invest, A-R-E SIX'S deserve your careful consideration. For detailed information inquire of

American Real Estate Company

504 Night and Day Bank Building **5th Ave. and 44th Street, New York**
Founded 1888 Assets $9,446,095.89 Capital and Surplus, $1,519,518.20

DIRECTORS

Edwin K. Martin, Pres. Dyer B. Holmes, Vice-Pres. Edward B. Boynton, 2d Vice-Pres.
Richard T. Lingley, Treas. William B. Hinckley, Sec.



SAVING A FORTUNE

Great fortunes, almost without exception, are the slow growth of safe investment. Fortunes that come quickly usually go quickly. Invest your money at fair interest and take no risk. Save the interest and invest that. You can be sure of absolute safety if you buy our $500. Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates. Interest 4½%.

Send for descriptive booklet

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Capital and Surplus, $12,000,000

176 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

175 REMSEN ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FINANCIAL ADVERTISING

COLUMNS OPEN TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS ONLY

The Rush To Buy Bonds

Admitting that the tide is turned in the investment market—that millions of dollars are seeking investment in good securities—that idle money earning nothing in the past six months is being put to work—that good securities have not been available at present prices for fifteen years—

Remember One Thing

The present condition is extraordinary. Investors who have waited for this opportunity should be sure they are getting every advantage the situation affords.

We counsel conservatism to this extent. You don't have to buy new issues or large issues while there are odds and ends and small lots of exceptional securities available in the right hands. Don't buy until you know the best your money will do.

As an old and conservative bond-house, handling only non-speculative offerings, we have done nothing in the past six months but take over for cash small lots of attractive securities, the sacrifice of which was forced by the money stringency.

These embrace first-mortgage bonds of Water, Electric Light, Gas, Railway and Industrial Companies, at prices to realize 5½ to 6½ per cent. per annum for 25 years.

Also Railway and Public Utility Co. short-term notes, realizing 8 to 10 per cent.

These and many others of special interest to men and women who want a sound investment for purpose of income.

These bonds are now at the lowest prices that will prevail for many years to come. We make this statement based on an experience of a life-time in finance without fear of future contradiction.

Write to us at once stating amount for which you seek investment and if you are partial to any special class of security, and a list will be sent you.

Or if you prefer, merely write your name and address on margin of this announcement and mail to us at once.

A. N. CHANDLER & CO.

111 Broadway, NEW YORK — North American Bldg., PHILADELPHIA

FREE—Just Published—FREE

RAILROAD QUOTATION RECORD, over 150 pages devoted to detailed information covering all railroad securities dealt in in the United States, giving high and low daily for the past month; monthly for the past year, and yearly for several years past; also high and low for past two, five and ten years; table showing decline in stocks and market value depreciation, as well as a mass of other valuable information for investors and traders.

WE DEAL IN FRACTIONAL LOTS.

WE ISSUE A DAILY MARKET LETTER—FREE

All the above sent free upon request.

WRITE TODAY; a postal will do.

J. F. PIERSON, Jr., & CO.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

66 BROADWAY NEW YORK

ten years previous to 1901, and that from 1902 until 1906 the rate was 4 per cent.; that Baltimore & Ohio, after an interval of five years when nothing was paid, did not resume dividends until 1900, and did not reach 5½ per cent. until 1906; that Louisville & Nashville, for the five years 1894 to 1898, passed its dividends; that New York Central only recently became a 6-per-cent. stock, having paid 4 and 5 per cent. in the previous ten years; that Pennsylvania was a 5- and 6-per-cent. stock until the beginning of the present year, and that, in the case of other railways mentioned, the years immediately following the panic of 1893 were attended by reduced or, in some cases, by suspended dividends. Trade conditions and improvements in the physical condition of these roads have, however, made tremendous differences since then in their earning power, as already pointed out in Mr. Holt's article in *The Review of Reviews*, quoted from elsewhere in this issue.

That the present is a favorable opportunity for buying is again pointed out by a writer in the *Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia (December 7), who deals with the opportunity as to bonds, "the very corner-stone of conservative investment." Bonds change less than stocks in price, the values of good ones being comparatively stable. Railroad bonds which are legal investments for savings-banks in States where laws as to such investments are very strict, may now be bought at prices which yield as high as 4.75 or 5 per cent. This writer gives a list of such bonds as among the best known and most desirable for the small investor, with recent prices and the rate of interest yield at those prices:

Pennsylvania Convertible Gold 3½s, due in 1915; interest is payable June and Dec.; sells at 85 and interest, which would make yield about 5⅞ per cent.; convertible into stock of the company at 75 (par value of stock being $50).

Southern Pacific First Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4s, due 1955; interest payable Jan. and July; may be bought at 83⅜ and interest; yield about 4.90 per cent.

Louisville & Nashville (Atlanta, Knoxville and Cinc. Division) Mortgage 4s, due 1955; interest payable May and Nov.; may be bought at 82, and yield about 4.90 per cent.

Lake Shore & Mich. South. Gold Debenture 4s, due 1931; interest payable May and Nov.; may be bought for 85 and interest; yield to investor about 5 per cent.

Baltimore & Ohio Gen. Mortgage 4s, due 1948; interest payable April and Oct.; present price 90 and interest; yield about 4.55 per cent.

Northern Pacific-Great Northern Joint Collateral Trust 4s, due 1921; interest payable Jan. and July; present price 84½; the yield about 5½ per cent.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Gen. Mortgage 4s, due 1988; interest payable Jan. and July; price is 89 and interest; yield about 4½ per cent.

Central Pacific First Refunding 4s, due 1949; interest payable Feb. and Aug.; present price 90 and interest, which would make yield about 4½ per cent.

Louisville & Nashville Unifield 4s, due

Superior to Lemonade is

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

FINANCIAL ADVERTISING

COLUMNS OPEN TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS ONLY

United States of America
State of New York

6% GOLD BONDS

The 10 year 6% Gold Coupon Bond of the Underwriters Realty and Title Co. are secured by selected

N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE

They are redeemable after three years, on demand, at holder's option, and redemption is provided for by a **SINKING FUND** maintained under a TRUST AGREEMENT *with the*

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Absolute security is further insured by charter restrictions which compel the maintenance of paid-in capital and quick assets largely in excess of bonded *obligations. They combine*

Security—Income—Cash Availability,

absolute safe investment unaffected by Wall St. manipulation. Issued in denominations of **$100, $500** and **$1,000.** Prospectus on request. **ADDRESS DEPT. 3**

UNDERWRITERS REALTY & TITLE CO.
1 Madison Ave., New York City

OUR BANK MONEY-ORDER PLAN OF BANKING BY MAIL

is the safest, most convenient and fairest to depositors ever devised. From the moment your money reaches us

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

is paid upon it. Your funds are always on deposit, always working for you, yet when you need money you can have our

BANK MONEY ORDERS

CASHED ANYWHERE—AT ANY TIME, with interest added. The plan is new, the latest and best idea known to modern banking practise. Our Booklet "P" tells all about it. Write for one today.

THE DEPOSITORS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

TOM L. JOHNSON, *President*

CLEVELAND, OHIO

SIX PER CENT

Our favorable location enables this bank to pay six per cent per annum on its Certificates of Deposit, interest payable twice a year.

Write for our booklet "D," telling all about these Certificates.

FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL $100,000.00 BILLINGS, MONT.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

1940; interest payable Jan. and July; at present price of 92½ yield would be about 4.40 per cent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Illinois Division) Mortgage 4s, due 1940; interest payable Feb. and Aug.; present price of 96 would make yield about 4.20 per cent.

This writer appends to his list several short-term gold notes issued by railroads. As the name implies, these investments mature in a short time. He names the following as "very cheap":

	Price.	Yield.
American Tel. & Teleg. Co. 5 per cent., due Jan., 1910.	92½	8.70
New York Central 5 per cent., due Feb., 1910.....	79	6.50
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern 5 per cent., due Feb., 1910	97	6.50
Michigan Central 5 per cent., due Feb., 1910.....	96	7
Lackawanna Steel Co. 5 per cent., due Feb., 1910.....	92	9
Louisville & Nashville 5 per cent., due Mar., 1910.	95½	7.25
Pennsylvania 5 per cent., due Mar. 15, 1910.....	96	7
Atlantic Coast Line 5 per cent., due Mar., 1910....	92	8.70

CURRENT POETRY

The Winnowing of the Corn.

From the French of Joachim du Bellay, a Poet of the Fourteenth Century.

ENGLISH BY LOIS BENNETT.

Walter Pater says somewhere of the old French poet Du Bellay: "He has almost been the poet of one poem. It is a song which the winnowers are supposed to sing as they winnow the corn, and invoke the winds to lie lightly on the grain.

"One seems to hear the measured falling of the fans, with a child's pleasure at coming across the incident for the first time in one of those great barns of Du Bellay's own country, *La Beauce*, the granary of France. A sudden light transfigures a trivial thing, a weather-vane, a windmill, a winnowing flail, the dust in the barn door; a moment—and the thing has vanished because it was pure effect; but it leaves a relish behind it, a longing that the accident may happen again."

To you, winds so fleet,
Who with winged feet
Run the world around,
And with murmur soft
Lift the trees aloft,
Shadowing the ground:

I offer you the violets,
The lilies and the flowerets
And the roses here,
The fair crimson roses
The early morn discloses,
And the daisies dear.

Ah, with your sweet air
Fan this place so fair.
Linger here, I pray,
Where, throughout the morn
I throw my streams of corn
In the heat of day.

—*The Craftsman* (January).

FINANCIAL ADVERTISING

COLUMNS OPEN TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS ONLY

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

57 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

Transact a General Stock Exchange business. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Weekly Market Letter and Monthly Book of Statistics Sent on Request. .....

BRANCH OFFICES:

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
NEW YORK: 5 THOMAS ST.
HARTFORD, CONN.
WATERBURY, CONN.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Better and Better

To live better and better seems to be the aim of every American family. The effort may be laudable—it certainly is not easy. Hard as the game may be on the players, the coming of death or disaster makes it doubly strenuous. The least that a man so engrossed can do is to make sure that those with whom and for whom he is now spending all, are protected against the want and distress that would follow his death. The best way to ensure this is by means of a policy in

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

A policy in this Company has been a good thing for sixty-four years. It is to-day better than ever. The savings made and being made by the new management have no other place to go than to the policy-holders of the Company. Are you living up to the limit? A policy in the Mutual Life will give you safety and peace of mind. It will grow better and better. You will be interested when you know the latest phases of life insurance.

The Time to Act is NOW.

For the new forms of policies write to

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, N. Y.

FIRST FARM MORTGAGES

Nets investor 6%. No charges for collecting interest or principal. Have loans from $500 and upwards. Am right on the ground and do business with the farmer. Fifteen years experience. Correspondence solicited and information cheerfully given.

W. D. OLIVER, Investment Banker, EDGELEY, N. DAKOTA

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Story the Street-Car Tells

The Trained and the Untrained Man

Side by side they sit;—one filling an important position in the world—the other poorly paid and discontented. One man is *trained*—an expert in his line of work, the other is *not*.

If you're the *untrained* man and want to advance, write to-day to the International Correspondence Schools and learn how you can better *your* position—how you can have *your salary raised.*

You'll be surprised when you learn how easy it all is. Tear out the coupon, mark it opposite the occupation you like best and mail it to-day. There's no charge for the information and advice that the coupon will bring.

Doesn't matter how old you are, where you live or what you do—so long as you can *read and write* the I. C. S. can help you without your having to lose a day's work or leave home.

Doesn't the fact that during November 265 students *voluntarily* reported better positions and higher salaries obtained as a direct result of I. C. S. training prove the ability of the I. C. S. to raise *your* salary? *Mark the coupon NOW.*

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 924 Scranton, Pa.
Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a larger salary in the position before which I have marked X

Bookkeeper	Mechan'l Draftsman
Stenographer	Telephone Eng'eer
Advertisement Writer	Elec. Lighting Supt.
Show Card Writer	Mechan. Engineer
Window Trimmer	Surveyor
Commercial Law	Stationary Engineer
Illustrator	Civil Engineer
Civil Service	Build'g Contractor
Chemist	Architect'l Draftsman
Textile Mill Supt.	Architect
Electrician	Structural Engineer
Elec. Engineer	Banking
	Mining Engineer

Name_____
Street and No._____
City_____ State_____

VIBRATION IS LIFE

The Noiseless Vibrating Striking Bag

A complete victory for a better way of healthy exercise. The kind of exercise that builds tissue, makes brain, gives you a full enjoyment, makes fun and pleasure, and the vibratory effect of coming in contact with the bag cannot be estimated. You will be astonished at the wonderful vitality it will give every organ in the body. There is nothing that so perfectly meets the demand of the business man for regaining and keeping his health as the NOISELESS VIBRATING STRIKING BAG.

It is a muscle builder and health promotor for man, woman and child. Write today for FREE literature.

THE NOISELESS VIBRATING STRIKING BAG CO.
172 STATE STREET DETROIT, MICH.

In Cloak of Gray.

By Alfred Noyes.

Love's a pilgrim, clothed in gray,
And his feet are pierced and bleeding;
Have ye seen him pass this way
Sorrowfully pleading?
Ye that weep the world away,
Have ye seen King Love to-day?

Yea; we saw him, but he came
Poppy-crowned and white of limb!
Song had touched his lips to flame
And his eyes were drowsed and dim;
And we kissed the hours away
Till night grew rosier than the day.

Hath he left you?—Yea; he left us
A little while ago;
Of his laughter quite bereft us
And his limbs of snow!
We know not why he went away
Who ruled our revels yesterday!

Because ye did not understand
Love cometh from afar,
A pilgrim out of Holy Land
Guided by a star;
Last night he came in cloak of gray
Begging! Ye knew him not! He went his way.

—*Everybody's Magazine* (December).

PERSONAL

Lord Kelvin.—The genius of Lord Kelvin, whose life ended last week, has displayed itself in so many achievements, remarks the New York *Tribune*, that "the entire world of science was agreed long before his death that the venerable mathematician, physicist, and inventor had an indisputable claim to immortality." There is now, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "no possibility of discussing such subjects as heat, electricity, electrical phenomena, the atom (or now the ion, if you please), the ether—the whole interrelationship of physical phenomena, in fact—without taking Lord Kelvin into account."

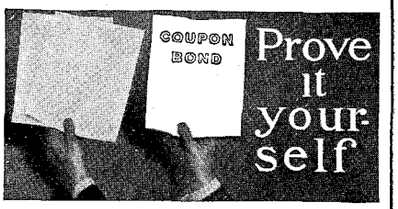
The popular American idea of the scientist leans toward the practical inventive side. Men on this side of the Atlantic have, as a rule, been in closer sympathy with the works of an Edison or Franklin. The scholar who stands for the pure theories of science in America finds difficulty in obtaining a hearing. Lord Kelvin was a strong champion of both the one and the other. To quote the New York *Post:*

A severely trained and practised theoretician, he was the readiest of serviceable men. He knew how to appreciate and praise the natural genius like Edison, yet he was at home in the realms of abstract speculation. With a mind and a modesty like Newton's, he was yet ever coming out of his laboratory and his lecture-room to scrutinize keenly, and to quicken the applications of science to life.

Such a career as his shows what is really meant when we speak of the romance of science. De Maistre has a striking passage on the contrast between the scientific spirit of the present and the conception of science in primitive times. Then there was something almost supernatural in the idea of science; it brought up a mystic figure, "looking only at the sky, and with a foot disdainfully touching the earth only to quit it." To-day, on the contrary, science is pictured as loaded down with books and instruments, "pale with vigils and labors, and pressing forward panting on the path toward the truth, with eyes fixt ever on the ground." Yet the two conceptions are not wholly irreconcilable. In Lord Kelvin they were blended, and our point is

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

The Proof is in the Comparison



Particular people, whose pride of name and pride in product goes into their stationery, have preferred COUPON BOND—irrespective of price—for over fifteen years.

Not the cheapening hurry of to-day, but the old, slow, careful methods that make for fineness and permanence, are still used in making COUPON BOND. Its beautiful color and texture, its remarkable toughness and erasing qualities, make it not only a distinctive paper, but the de luxe and incomparable paper for all business correspondence. Write your letters so they will compel a reading—write them on

COUPON BOND
THE DE LUXE BUSINESS PAPER

Order 500 sheets and envelopes from your stationer or printer and enjoy complete letter satisfaction.

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO.
Largest manufacturers of fine Cover, Book and Writing Papers in America. 29 Mills.
Holyoke, Mass.

We are glad to send to firms who desire to better their letters—and who will write us on their letterhead—samples of COUPON BOND, in assorted weights and colors. There's a weight and color and finish for your particular requirements.

6% THE SAFE MAN

is the man whose savings are invested in, or protected by Real Estate.

In recent months when stocks and bonds have been tumbling in values real estate has been the one security that has been absolutely unaffected.

What does that mean to the man whose savings are deposited with this company?

Just this—Every dollar of deposits is amply protected by first mortgages on improved real estate deposited in trust with one of the strongest trust companies in Baltimore. We pay 6 per cent. interest on deposits left for 2 years or longer.

5 per cent. on deposits subject to withdrawal on demand at any time. *It is the safest, most conservative and most profitable savings investment ever offered you.* Write for the book.

Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Company
1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that something of the old awe felt for the Magi re-asserts itself in the case of such a scientist as he. He was seen to be one "commercing with the skies." The very subjects of his inquiry were mysterious—he dealt in eons and ions and vortexes. Yet he would emerge from his closet, with the lines of intense concentration of study on his face, and display a kind of magic control over the forces of nature Thus both reverence and gratitude attended him. He wandered far with star-eyed science, but it was never to waft back a message of despair. The peculiar impress he made upon his time, such satisfactions of attainment as were his, could scarcely be paralleled in any other calling. Lord Kelvin showed to what high rewards the higher science beckons.

Lord Kelvin's mind was powerful in its imaginative qualities. Much of his success was due to this one faculty. As the Boston *Herald* remarks;

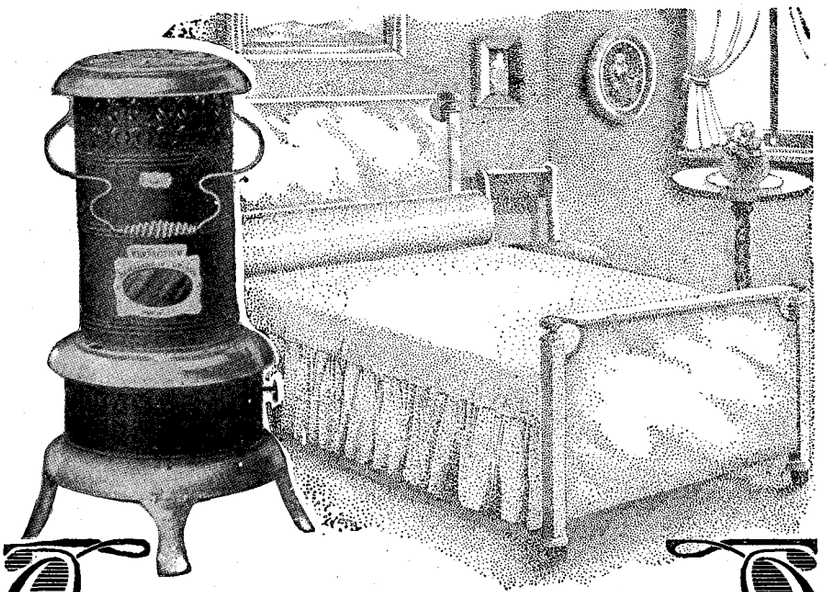
The qualities of mind which gave Kelvin his preeminence and enabled him to do such remarkable work in so many different fields are imagination and daring, qualities which it must be regretfully admitted Americans have seldom displayed in such degree as to give them rank with the great original thinkers of Germany, France, or Great Britain. What a picture it is, the youth of twenty-two, contending with the greatest geologists of his time in regard to the age of the earth, and finally forcing even Huxley to admit that geology had been wrong and that young Prof. William Thompson was right. One by one old theories fell before him—the age of the earth, the belief that it had a molten interior—disproved by so simple an experiment as spinning eggs that had been boiled and eggs that were raw—and finally the very nature of heat itself. In all this purely scientific work, and in much else, the fine quality of imagination in Kelvin's mind made itself felt.

In accordance with the desire of the Royal Society Lord Kelvin is buried in Westminster Abbey. He is the first scientist to be given a place in the Abbey since the death of Charles Robert Darwin, in 1882.

Admiral Evans and the Goat.—It is a little difficult for the imagination to picture Rear-Admiral Evans playing milkman to a goat. The man who is entrusted with the task of guiding the great fleet on its long cruise to the Pacific coast is made of sterner stuff. But he relates this tale on himself, and James Barnes, a contributor to *The Outlook*, is responsible for it. Evans was at the time navigating officer of the *Shenandoah*, which was on its way from Madeira to the West Indies. As the Admiral tells it:

The paymaster was very ill at this time and growing worse. Many of us, who knew him well, thought the best he could do would be to die—the best for all hands, particularly his wife. The captain, at the instigation of the doctor, purchased a goat, in order that the patient might have the advantage of fresh milk on the passage over. We left Madeira early in the morning, and at eleven o'clock that night the orderly turned me out, saying that the captain wanted to see me on deck. I was at a loss to know what he could possibly want with me at that hour, but, supposing it to be something of importance, hurried into my clothes and reported to him on the quarter-deck, when the following conversation took place: "Evans, you know the paymaster is very ill and may die?" "Yes, sir, I hope he will." "Well, surely he will unless he can have some goat's milk. I have sent for you to ask you if you won't milk the goat for us. I know you can do it. So far we have not succeeded in getting a drop of milk from the beast, tho she seems to have plenty." To this proposition I was naturally disposed to make a sharp reply, but, having a great regard for the captain, I only said: "I was not aware, sir, that it was part of the navigator's duty to milk a goat." "Of course not, Evans, of course not; I ask you to do it as a matter of humanity, and to oblige me."

That, of course settled the question, and down I went to tackle Mrs. Goat. I found her in a very

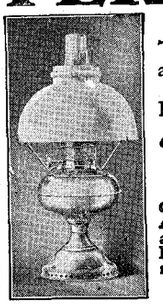


Early Morning Comfort

Open your sleeping-room windows—let in the crisp fresh air—what matters it if your room does get cold—you will sleep better and feel brighter in the morning. But your room need not be cold while dressing—a touch of a match and the welcome heat is radiating from the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)



The Automatic Smokeless Device prevents all smoke and smell and makes it impossible to turn the wick too high or too low. Cleaned in a minute—burns 9 hours with one filling. Finished in Nickel or Japan. Every heater guaranteed.

The **Rayo** *Lamp* is the safest and best lamp for all-round household use. It is equipped with the latest improved central draft burner—gives a bright light at small cost. Absolutely safe. All parts easily cleaned. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. If you cannot get the Rayo Lamp and Perfection Heater from your dealer, write to our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

The Literary Digest reaches responsible and responsive men of the most influential business and professional classes. Every subscriber is an annual subscriber. Fifty-two times a year the advertiser can seek quality patronage

The Universal Air Chest

THIS is the Austin Organ Company's master achievement. It is a large air chamber within the organ, from which each pipe has its individual valve. Because of the volume of air contained in the chest an absolutely unvarying pressure is assured to every pipe, under all conditions, thus making the tone of the Austin Organ unapproachable.

Austin Organ Company

Dept. G, Hartford, Connecticut

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BENSDORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA

In Quality it has no superior. Its **Double Strength** saves you ½ your cocoa.

For economy, therefore, buy **BENSDORP'S.**

Trial can, 15 cups, for 10 cents.

S. L. Bartlett Co., Importers, Dept. 42, Boston.

Ask for Bensdorp's Dutch Milk Chocolate

excited state of mind apparently, having butted out the captain's steward and a marine orderly who had attempted to relieve her of her milk. One of them had tried to hold her while the other went for the milk. I remembered how the darkies in my young days had treated a cow under the same conditions, and, procuring some warm water and exercising a little patience in the premises, soon relieved her of her milk, which was evidently giving her pain. This I sent to the cabin, and went back to my sleep. At breakfast in the morning the whole mess knew what had taken place, and I was, of course, the subject of no end of chaff.

In the afternoon I was again sent for and requested to milk the goat. I declared that I would "be jiggered" if I would; but the captain again persuaded me to do it. This time I found the goat standing on her hind legs, snorting at the steward, who was unmercifully jeered at by the crew because he failed in his attempt to procure milk. It now looked as if I would have to go on milking the blesst goat all the way to St. Thomas. However, I found a young marine who seemed willing to assume my duties, if the goat would let him; and I succeeded finally in teaching him the trick of milking her successfully. This was my first and only experience with goats.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Little Higher.—LAWYER—"I can get you a divorce without publicity for about a hundred pounds."

SOCIETY WOMAN—"How much more will it cost with publicity?"—*Illustrated Bits.*

He Spoke.—"Speak to me," she pleaded, and looked into his deep brown eyes. "Speak to me," she repeated, and stroked his soft curly hair. And this he could not resist. "Bow-wow" he said.—*The Princeton Review.*

Reason for It.—"Why is Jones growing a beard?"

"Oh, I believe his wife made him a present of some ties."—*Leslie's Weekly.*

He Didn't Deserve It.—FLUNKERS—"But I don't think I deserve an absolute zero."

PROFESSOR—"No, sir; neither do I. But it is the lowest mark I am allowed to give. Good-day."—*Yale Record.*

Careless.—MRS. GADDIE—"My husband's so slipshod. His buttons are forever coming off."

MRS. GOODE (severely)—"Perhaps they are not sewn on properly."

MRS. GADDIE—"That's just it. He's awfully careless about his sewing."—*Judge.*

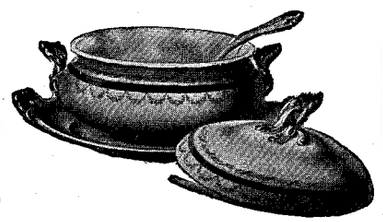
Well Protected.—NERVOUS OLD LADY (on seventh floor of hotel)—"Do you know what precautions the proprietor of the hotel has taken against fire?"

PORTER—"Yes, mum; he has the place inshoored for twice wot it's worth."—*Home Herald.*

If He Could.—"Thomas A. Edison has perfected a way to build a three-story house in twelve hours, at a cost of $1,000."

Now, if he'll perfect a way to houseclean it in twelve hours, he'll be a daisy.—*Home Herald.*

Smiles.—A Kansas butcher was somewhat surprised a few days ago to receive the following note of instruction from a customer: "Dear Sur, Please do not send me any more meete yet, I have butchered miself."—*The Watchman.*



Soups
Stews and Hashes
are rendered much more tasty and appetizing by the use of

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a rare relish for Fish, Meats, Game, Salads, Cheese, etc.

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, N. Y.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package

CRESCO FLOUR For DYSPEPTICS

SPECIAL DIETETIC FLOUR
K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR

Unlike all other foods. Ask grocers. For book or sample, write

FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.

BAKER'S COCOA

FIRST in Years!
FIRST in Honors!
FIRST on the Breakfast Tables of the World!

48 HIGHEST AWARDS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

Registered, U. S. Pat. Off.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd.

[Established 1780]

DORCHESTER, MASS.

Do not be satisfied with an indefinite "emulsion" which may *disguise* impurities, but which does not exclude them.

Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil

may be obtained of any good druggist. It is made and *bottled* in Norway, thus reaching you without possibility of adulteration. It is so pure that it is entirely

Free from all Disagreeable Taste or Odor

Digests completely—no nauseous "repeating." Never sold in bulk. Take only the flat, oval bottles bearing name of

Schieffelin & Co., New York

SOLE AGENTS

Vapo-Cresolene

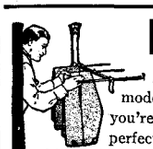
For Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever.

Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics. All Druggists. *Send for descriptive booklet*

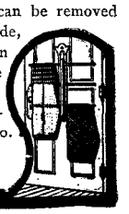
Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, at your druggist or from us. 10c. in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York



KEEP-SHAPE TROUSER HANGER

Are your knees baggy? Use this modern necessity and see what convenience you're missing. Will keep 6 pair pants in perfect shape. Any pair can be removed without disturbing the rest. Nicely made, finished in wood, and can be fastened on inside of any closet door. Easy to place—easy to find and garments ready to wear. Simple, economical and systematic. Sent anywhere on receipt of $1.00.



KEEP-SHAPE SALES CO.

200—42 State Street Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Nature Fake.—"What's this?" yelled the star. "Green snow? I won't stand for it."

"You'll have to," retorted the manager. "White paper is so high that I told the property man to tear up a few stock certificates."—*Pittsburg Post.*

Always a Kick.—"Well, you can't possibly find any fault with this perfect day," chirped the optimist.

"No," grunted the pessimist, "but it's a storm-breeder."—*Washington Herald.*

At the Capital.—AGENT—"How long do you intend to remain in Washington?"

REFORMER—"Until Congress passes a couple of necessary laws that——"

AGENT—"Gee! You don't want to rent a house—you'd better buy one."—*Washington Herald.*

Needed Both.—"Oh, my!" exclaimed the excited woman who had mislaid her husband, "I'm looking for a small man with one eye."

"Well, ma'am," replied the polite floor-walker, "if he's a very small man, maybe you'd better use both eyes."—*The Watchman.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

December 14.—Heavy punishment, including exile to Siberia, is meted out in St. Petersburg to the Social Democrats whose opposition to the Czar precipitated the dissolution of the Second Douma.

December 15.—A Persian mob in Teheran fires upon the Parliament building and forces the Cabinet to resign.

December 16.—The French forces in Morocco operating against the tribesmen defeat a large band in the vicinity of Ain-sfa.

December 17.—The Persian Parliament appeals to the world Powers to assist it in preserving the constitution, declaring that the Shah has violated his covenant. The British and Russian governments are prepared to intervene.

Lord Kelvin, the noted English scientist, dies in Glasgow.

December 18.—Yaqui Indians in Mexico go on the warpath after murdering twelve men. One of their captives, an American, is released.

December 19.—The late King Oscar II. of Sweden is buried in Riddarholm Church, Stockholm.

Italy calls upon the United States to protect its tobacco from "night riders" in Kentucky.

Domestic.

December 13.—Cabinet members quote a rule adopted by the Senate as proof that they have a right to send direct communications to that body.

December 14.—The agreement to sign new treaties virtually completes the work of the Central-American Peace Conference at Washington.

December 15.—The report of the Commissioner of Immigration shows that in the year ending June 30, 1907, 1,285,349 aliens entered the United States.

December 16.—Rear-Admiral Evans and the Atlantic fleet, after review by President Roosevelt, begin the voyage to the Pacific coast from Hampton Roads.

Senator Tillman, in a speech in the Senate, attacks the Administration's efforts to aid the financial stringency.

December 17.—The report of the banking commission appointed by Governor Hughes, of New York, recommends that national banks and trust companies maintain a reserve of 25 per cent. of their capital, and deprecates the control of a chain of banks to further financial schemes.

Justice Gould, of the Equity Court of the District of Columbia, enjoins the Federation of Labor from continuing its boycott of the Buck Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis.

December 19.—John Sharp Williams and Representative De Armand, of Missouri, resort to fisticuffs on the floor of the House, after a quarrel over the committee assignment of Representative Booker of Missouri.

The Trail Of The Midgley Tread

The unwavering trail of the Hartford Midgley Tread Tire is a trail of safety, service and satisfaction.

It is almost criminal negligence to drive any automobile at any time of the year which is not equipped with

HARTFORD MIDGLEY TREAD TIRES
Clincher or Dunlop

Because with the Midgley Tread you can NEVER slip or skid on rainy, muddy, slippery roads, in snow or even on ice. Because the Midgley Tread is made right IN Hartford Tires. You can never forget and leave it at home. It does not look ugly; can not break and fly off, or does not need constant repairs. Made by

The Hartford Rubber Works Co.
Hartford, Conn.

BRANCHES: NEW YORK, 88 Chambers St. and 1773 Broadway; CHICAGO, 83 Michigan Ave.; BOSTON, 494 Atlantic Ave. and 1020 Boylston St.; CLEVELAND, 1831 Euclid Ave; DETROIT, 256 Jefferson Ave.; DENVER, 1564 Broadway; PHILADELPHIA, 1425 Vine St.; BUFFALO, 725 Main St.; ATLANTA, GA., 55 Auburn Ave.; LOS ANGELES, 150 South Main St.; SAN FRANCISCO, 423-433 Golden Gate Ave.

Agencies: Pittsburg Rubber Co., 913-915 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg; Gugler Electric Mfg. Co., Minneapolis; Geo. W. Perry & Co., St. Louis; Mercantile Lumber & Supply Co., Kansas City; F. P. Keenan Co., Portland (Ore.); Salt Lake Hardware Co., Salt Lake City; Compania Mexicana De Vehiculos, City of Mexico.

I should be used daily, if you value yo

Sold only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to in irregular tufts—cleans between the teeth. Hole in handle and hook t This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.

MEDIUM PATENTED DEC. 21, 1905 AUG. 2, 1898

booklet, "Tooth Truths."

THE LITERARY

The Pratt Te
70 Fifth Av
Recommends teachers to
Advises parents about sch

A RARE C
for parents to send th
school. No time lost.
FRANK E. EMERY, 8

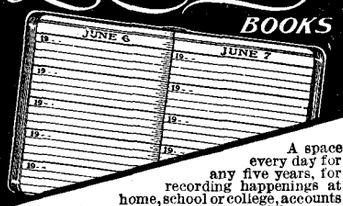
CONSIDE
of any kind? Let us giv
interest, save your time
SCHOOL AGE

DO
YOU
Trial lesso
sent FRE
Geo. Andrew Lewis, N

KINGSLEY
Preparation for all
boarding school of
boys in separate buil
1908. For catalogue

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Line A Day BOOKS



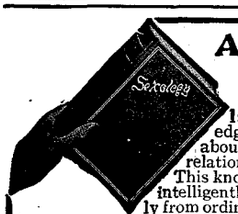
A space every day for any five years, for recording happenings at home, school or college, accounts of travel, anniversaries, social events, bright sayings of children, the weather, etc. *28 styles, 60c to $5.00. Three popular styles are:*

No. 100, beautifully bound in Red Art Cloth, $1.00
No. 103, Genuine Leather, Black Seal Grain, $1.50
No. 109, Genuine Leather, Long Grain (Green) $2.00

Ask your dealer or sent postpaid. Send for Ward's Illustrated Red Book free, describing the "A Line a Day" books, Ward's Photo and Postal Albums, Expense Books, Address Books, "Wardwove" Writing Paper, and "Sawaco" Papers, etc., all marked with the "Ward" guarantee trade mark as shown herewith. Your dealer should have these goods. If not, send us your order, together with his name, and we will see that you are supplied.

TRADE MARK WARD'S STATIONERY BOSTON

SAMUEL WARD COMPANY, 57-63 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
[illegible] Have.
Impart to Her Daughter.
[illegible]uld Have.
[illegible]amp, Illustrated, $2.00
[illegible] and Table of Contents

B. Phila., Pa.

Calendar
Post-free. Funk treet, New York

"Riding Comfort" for horse and man—a genuine

Whitman

$12 to $65

Special Saddles Built for Individual Requirements. Illustrated catalogue free, containing everything from "*Saddle to Spur.*"

The Mehlbach Saddle Co., No. 104 Chambers St., N.Y. City
Successors to THE WHITMAN SADDLE CO.

HAVE YOU GOT ONE ?

We mean a **Daus Improved Tip Top Duplicator**, that ideal assistant always ready to quickly make 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original. Complete Duplicator, cap size (prints 8½ x 13 in.) costs **$7.50** But we don't want your money until you are satisfied, so if interested just write us to send it on 10 **Days' Trial without Deposit.** That's fair enough, isn't it? Then send to-day. Circular of larger sizes upon request.

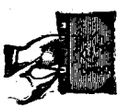
The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co.
Daus Bldg., 113 John St. New York

THE "BEST" LIGHT

MAKES and burns its own gas. Produces 100 candle power light—brighter than electricity or acetylene—cheaper than kerosene. No dirt. No grease. No odor. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog. Do not delay.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio

The KLIP with the GRIP



A binder and loose leaf holder, for papers and magazines in home, office, library and reading room. No holes to punch or strings to tie. Instantly removable. Covers to order. Price list *free*. Sample dozen mailed for 75 cents.

H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

FRENCH and GERMAN BOOKS
PHRASE TEXT BOOKS
DICTIONARIES IN ALL LANGUAGES
BRENTANO'S
5th AVE. & 27th ST., NEW YORK.

15 CENTS for trial 13 weeks. In this illustrated national weekly all the important news of the world is stated clearly, fairly, and briefly, for busy readers. Many special features of great interest. It is sincere, reliable, entertaining—THE paper for the home. $1 year; takes place of $2 to $4 papers. Try it, 13 wks. for 15c. Pathfinder, Wash, D. C.

The Pathfinder $1 A YEAR EVERY WEEK THE NATIONAL NEWS REVIEW.

"HEALTH WITHOUT DRUGS"

is described in a booklet which gives reasons for mankind's disease-bondage as compared to the abundant health of lower animals. It shows that drugs often fail to cure, and how disease can be eliminated by properly [illegible]ral forces. A summary of [illegible]y eight years' search for [illegible] Egypt, India, Ceylon, [illegible]dy helped thousands. [illegible]r it today. Address [illegible]mesburg, N.J., U.S.A.

BY MAIL
[illegible] or your money is first [illegible]. This bank loans its [illegible]proved real estate with [illegible] Write to the Presi-
& LOAN CO.
[illegible]ACON, GA.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"M. M. G.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Which of the two words 'usual' and 'usually' is the correct one to use in the sentence: 'I will come down to-morrow morning as usual' (or as usually)?"

The first sentence is an elliptical English idiom for "I will come down to-morrow morning as *it is* usual *for me to do* (or, to come down every morning); the second is also elliptical but is seldom heard. Exprest at length it would read, "I will come down to-morrow morning as *I do* usually (every morning)." The first sentence cited, having preponderance of usage in its favor, is commonly considered correct.

"O. T. M." Fort Worth, Tex.—"How about the application of the rule of the attraction of tenses to the sentence 'I wish I *was* there with you'? The substitution of the subjunctive *were* for was does not help: neither would the present subjunctive *be*, and to apply the rule of the attraction of tenses would necessitate the use of *am*."

Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," page 369) says: "The *imperfect tense* of the *subjunctive mood*, like the imperfect of the potential mood, with which it is frequently connected, is properly an aorist, or indefinite tense; for it may refer to *time past, present*, or *future;* as, 'They must be viewed exactly in the same light, as if the intention to deceive *now existed*'; 'If it *were* possible they *shall deceive* the very elect.'" This observation, as will be seen on analysis, applies to the sentence cited by our correspondent, which is grammatically correct written with the imperfect tense as an aorist or indefinite tense.

"M. D.," Pine Bluff, Ark.—"In 'Clarissa Harlowe' I note the expression 'Dunmow flitch,' which I am unable to find in any reference book to which I have access. Please tell me its meaning, and where you find it."

See the STANDARD DICTIONARY (1907), p. 2245, col. 2. Dunmow is the name of a town in Essex county, England, where an annual competition is held for a gift—the *Dunmow Flitch*—awarded to married folk who avoided quarrel. The custom is observed also at the manor of Wichenor, in Staffordshire, where corn, as well as bacon, is given to the "happy pair."

"J. G.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Can you tell me the identity of 'A Country Parson,' the author of a series of books published in Boston in 1864?"

"A Country Parson" was the pen-name of Andrew Kennedy Hutchison Boyd, an English clergyman born in 1826, died in 1899. He was the author of a number of essays and wrote "Recreations of a Country Parson." He wrote sometimes also under his initials "A. H. K. B."

"Y. G. M.," Jersey City, N. J.—"Somewhere, either in prose or poetry, I have read the story of King Canute having his throne carried to the seashore that there he might rebuke his courtiers for their flattery by forbidding the waves to advance as the tide came in. Where can this be found?"

The story is very old and was first told by Henry of Huntington in his "Historiæ Anglorum," which went down to 1154. The theme has been presented also in verse by several poets. Thackeray wrote a poem called "King Canute," in which the story is told. This may be found in "English History Told by English Poets," New York, 1902.

RHEUMATISM

Tartarlithine is the antidote to the uric acid poisoning which causes Rheumatism and Gout. External remedies or appliances cannot reach the seat of the troubles. Tartarlithine does not upset the stomach.

A Spotswood, N. J., physician writes: "These cases (old chronic, of gouty origin) are the very kind in which I use **Tartarlithine**, with the happiest results to both patient and myself."

FREE SAMPLE and our booklet on RHEUMATISM sent free on request

McKESSON & ROBBINS, Dept. M, 93 Fulton St., New York
(Sole Agents for the Tartarlithine Co.)

[illegible] when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED